The Colonization Herald
AND GENERAL REGISTER.

CONDUCTED BY THE PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

WHATSOEVER YE WOULD THAT MEN SHOULD DO TO YOU, DO YE EVEN SO TO THEM.

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RURAL CODE OF HAITI.

The Chamber of the Representatives of Communes, on the proposition of the President of Haïti, and having heard the Report of its Committee of the Interior, has passed the six following laws, constituting the Rural code of Haïti.

LAW No. I.

ON THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS RELATIVE TO AGRICULTURE.

Article 1. Agriculture being the main source of the prosperity of the state, shall enjoy the special protection and encouragement of the civil and military authorities.

2. The citizens of the profession of agriculture cannot be taken off from their pursuits, except in the cases pointed out by law.

3. All the citizens being bound to give their aid towards supporting the state, either by their services or their industry, those who shall not be employed in civil offices, or called out on military services; those who shall not be engaged in any business subject to the *patent*,* those who shall not be employed as working artificers, or as domestic servants; those who shall not be employed in the cutting of wood fit for exportation; and those, in fine, who shall not be able to show that they possess the means of subsistence, shall be bound to cultivate the earth.

4. Citizens of the agricultural profession shall not be at liberty to quit the country, in order to reside in cities or towns, without the authorization of the Justice of Peace of the commune they wish to quit, and of that of the commune where they mean to fix themselves; and the Justice of Peace shall not give his authorization until he has assured himself that the applicant is a person of good behavior, who has correctly conducted himself in the canton he desires to quit, and that he has the means of subsistence in the town where he wishes to reside. All who shall not conform to these rules, shall be considered and dealt with as vagrants.

5. The children, of either sex, whom their parents (themselves engaged in agriculture) shall desire to send into the cities or towns to be apprenticed or educated, are not to be received either by master or workmen, or by teachers of public or private schools, without a certificate of the Justice of Peace, which certificate shall be granted at the request either of the proprietor or principal renter of the place, or of the officer of the rural police, or of the father or the mother of the child. Every contravention of this rule shall subject to a fine of 25 dollars, to be paid by the person who shall have received the child without authorization.

6. Recruiting for the army can only take place by order of the President, and it shall not extend to citizens engaged in agriculture, unless the Chief of the State, induced by a pressing danger, shall give orders to that effect.

7. No shop, either wholesale or retail, shall be established, and no commerce in the produce of the island shall be carried on in the country parts on any pretext whatsoever. From this rule are excepted raw sugars delivered to the refineries, and molasses to the distilleries, and cotton in the seed when sent to the mill to be ginned.

8. Nevertheless the *patented* travelling pedlars, residing in and going from cities or towns, may, while travelling over the country, sell provisions, foreign merchandize, and hardware.

9. The houses or cottages which private persons have already erected interior of the communes, in situations where there is no regular township, but merely a collection of cottages, whether for their own accommodation or to let to others, shall be subject to the same tax, on the value of the rent of those houses, which is payable in cities and towns. In future, however, no cottage shall be erected in the country, where there is no recognized township, except when connected with a rural establishment.

10. No proprietor of land bordering on the sea shall possess boats or vessels, except for the transport of his produce to the neighboring city or town; and for this he shall have, from the Justice of Peace of the commune, a license, which shall be delivered gratis; and on no pretence shall these boats be at liberty to carry on the coasting trade of other ports, or of the adjacent little islands, nor the business of fishing, except for the exclusive use of the plantation.

11. All the fines and forfeitures imposed by the Rural Code shall be inflicted by the Justices of Peace, when not exceeding the value of 100 dollars, and, when they exceed that sum, by the civil tribunals. The half of the said fines and forfeitures shall belong to the public treasury, the other half to the informer.

12. On the day of the festival of agriculture, (the first of May) parties of cultivators from each section shall attend, at the place where the Council of Notables meets, with samples of their produce. The Council of Notables, in the presence of all the authorities, shall crown the cultivator who shall have best cultivated his farm, in each section, and in each kind of culture; and he shall receive a prize of encouragement. Exact details of these proceedings shall be drawn up and made public.

13. Every year, on the first of September, the Council of Notables shall address, to the President of Haïti, a circumstantial report respecting the state of agriculture in each commune, accompanied by their observations as to the best means of improving it.

14. At the end of the year, the Commandants of Departments shall, in like manner, render the President of Haïti an account of the state of agriculture in their respective departments, and also of the state of the roads and highways.

LAW No. II.

ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE DIFFERENT AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Rules relating to the administration of agricultural establishments as respects the proprietors of the soil.

SECTION 1.—*Of Landmarks, Boundaries and Establishments.*

15. All the landed properties situated in the country, and proceeding from grants made by the State, whether under the title of national property or under that of partial gift, which have not yet been surveyed and measured, must be so within the space of one year from the date of the promulgation of the present code, under the penalty of a fine of one dollar, for every *carreau* of land, to be paid by the proprietor. With a view to the due execution of this regulation, the Justice of Peace of the commune shall, after the lapse of the above interval, on a declaration made to him of the facts, employ a surveyor duly commissioned, to measure and draw a plan of the unsurveyed grounds at the expense of the delinquent grantee; when the amount of the fine shall be fixed, and levied together with the expense of the survey.

16. From the date of the promulgation of this law, no sale of property, situated in the country, can be executed before a notary, if that property shall not have been previously surveyed, and the boundaries previously recognized by the title-deeds, nor in any case can a partial sale take place unless the land shall have been previously surveyed. Notaries acting in contravention of this article shall incur the penalties of the law.

17. All grants of land made previous to the promulgation of the present code, and on which, in a year from that time, no settlement shall have begun; and all grants made subsequent to that time, on which, in a year from the date of the grant no settlement shall have commenced, shall revert to the domain of the state; and the title-deed shall be given up and sent back to the government.

18. To carry the last regulation into effect, the officer of Rural Police, in conjunction with the Council of Agriculture, shall report to the Justice of Peace, and military commandant of the commune, the uncultivated state of the grant; and these, after ascertaining the correctness of this report, shall examine and subscribe it, and then address it to the Commandant of the Department, who, after having obtained proof of the fact, shall withdraw the title-deed, and send it to the government.

19. A settlement will be considered as begun, when there shall be a garden cultivated according to the rules established by law, and the extent of which shall be duly proportioned to the number of cultivators attached to the property.

20. The proprietors of cultivated lands, which are contiguous to each other, shall be bound, at their common expense, adequately to fence their properties. Any one refusing to do so shall be compellable by course of law.

21. The proprietors of rural estates are bound to cause to be fixed, during any surveys made at their requisition, solid landmarks in iron or in masonry work, or in durable wood, under pain of a fine of five dollars for every landmark which may be wanting.

22. The proprietors who shall have neglected to execute the preceding regulation, shall be bound, besides paying the fine, to pay the artificer who shall be employed, by the orders of the Justice of Peace of the commune, to fix the requisite landmarks.

SECTION II.—*Of the obligations imposed on the proprietors or administrators of rural property.*

23. It is specially forbidden to cut down the wood on the crest of mountains, and for a hundred paces of their descent, or at the head or in the environs of springs, or on the banks of rivers. The proprietors of lands watered by springs or rivers, must surround the head of those springs, and plant the borders of the rivers with plantain trees, bamboos, and other trees calculated to promote coolness.

24. When a proprietor intends to set fire to new wood, or to a field of old canes, or to savannahs, or to any other kind of field, he shall be bound, twenty-four hours before, to apprise all the neighbors bordering upon him, of his intention, under the penalty of paying for all the damage which the fire may occasion.

25. As soon as a fire shall break out on an estate, the neighboring proprietors and cultivators shall be bound to repair thither, in order to assist in arresting its progress.

26. It is forbidden to kindle a fire in the savannahs or in the fields or gardens of plantations, without the express permission of their proprietors, renters, managers, or conductors.

27. There must not be kept on estates appropriated to cultivation, manufactures, and other establishments, any more cattle than are required for carrying on the work of them, or for the use of the proprietors, managers, conductors, renters, or cultivators; and these animals must be kept during the day in herds, and at night in pens, or enclosed in fields.

28. Animals of the horse kind, horned cattle, swine, &c. appropriated to breeding, cannot be kept except on breeding establishments, according to the law relating to such establishments.

29. No proprietor, renter, or manager of a plantation can establish on his estate a system contrary to that established by law.

30. No company or association of cultivators, fixed on the same plantation, shall be allowed to rent the whole of the estate on which they reside, in order to manage it by themselves as a partnership.

31. The cottages or dwellings of the cultivators must be built on one and the same point of the plantation to which they are attached.

CHAPTER II.

Of cultivation generally.

32. The principal branch of cultivation consists in the raising of plants and trees yielding produce for exportation to foreign countries, grain of all descriptions, and all kinds of food and roots, designed for the subsistence of the population.

33. All who carry on this principal branch of culture are not subject to the territorial and land tax, except on the gross produce fit for exportation, which they shall have got in.

34. The secondary branch of cultivation consists of the cultivation merely of pot herbs, of flowers, of fruit-trees, of provisions, and of fodder, when the growth of these take place on estates which are not established for carrying on the principal branch of cultivation.

35. Those whose establishment is especially directed to the secondary branch of cultivation, are subject to the territorial and land tax on the estimated value of their produce in each six months.

36. On every rural establishment they shall be bound to cultivate provisions, grain, fruit-trees, such as the bread-tree, &c., sufficient for the sustenance of the persons employed there.

37. All the gardens, whether they produce provisions or grain, must be carefully attended to, under the responsibility of the proprietor, renter, or manager, who, in case of neglect, shall be condemned to a fine of from three to fifteen dollars.

38. On every plantation the cultivators attached to it, and who work for a fourth of the produce, shall be bound to have, for their personal use, a garden of provisions, which they shall cultivate during their hours or days of repose.

39. With this view, the proprietors, renters, or managers, shall be bound to place at the disposal of the cultivators the land necessary for the formation of their private gardens.

40. The dikes, reservoirs, and conduits which serve to supply and distribute the water required for the inhabitants, both for irrigation and for every other useful purpose, shall be kept in order by all the parties interested, who shall be bound to contribute to the labors necessary to that end. No one can refuse to share in these labors; nor can he alienate his neighbor's share of the water without his consent. Every one acting contrary to these rules shall pay a fine of from ten to fifty dollars, and shall be bound to repair, at his own charge, the conduit which he shall have obstructed or destroyed.

41. When on any rural property the produce of it shall be on the point of being packed in sacks, bales, casks or other packages, the officer of the Rural Police of the section shall have the right of examining it, to satisfy himself that there is no fraud; and when there is, he shall stop the delivery and immediately report the matter to the Justice of Peace of the commune. If the produce has only been badly prepared, he shall suspend its removal, and oblige the parties to clean it anew.

42. The Justice of Peace, on receiving the report, shall appoint skilful persons to examine the produce, and if fraud should be proved, the produce shall be forfeited to the state.

43. The produce intended for exportation cannot quit the plantation, to be carried to the cities or towns, and delivered for sale, without a permit from the proprietor, when he resides on the estate, or when he does not reside, from the officers of the Rural Police of the section. The permit shall be furnished gratis, on unstamped paper, by the officer of the police, who shall be bound to register it.

44. All produce removed in contravention of this regulation, shall be seized on the way, and taken to the Justice of Peace of the commune, who shall ascertain whether the produce has not been stolen, in order that it may be sent back to the proprietor, and that the presumed offender may be prosecuted. If it should appear that the proprietor himself had failed to furnish the permit, he shall pay a fine of from three to five dollars.

LAW No. III.

CONCERNING THE MUTUAL CONTRACTS BETWEEN THE PROPRIETORS OR PRINCIPAL RENTERS AND THE CULTIVATORS OR LABORERS, AND THE RECIPROCAL OBLIGATIONS OF BOTH.

CHAPTER I.

General regulations.

45. Those persons who shall not be in the actual service of the state, as soldiers, mechanics, or otherwise, and whose profession is to cultivate the ground, or to cut timber for exportation, shall be obliged, for their mutual security, to enter into a reciprocal engagement with the proprietor or chief renter of the rural property, or of the woodland, where they are to execute their industry. The contract may be entered into either collectively or individually, at the pleasure of the contracting parties.

46. The duration of these contracts cannot be for a shorter time than two years, nor for a longer time than nine years, in the case of the secondary branch of cultivation and manufactures; nor a shorter time than three years, nor for a longer than nine, for the other branches of cultivation; nor for less than six months, nor longer than a year, for the cutting of wood for exportation.

47. The contract shall be made on stamped paper, before a Notary, who shall preserve a minute of it, and who must express clearly all the conditions entered into by the contracting parties, who shall be at liberty to make such stipulations as they shall judge suitable, provided these do not contravene the regulations of the present code.

48. Every proprietor, renter, or manager of a plantation who shall there receive or admit of any cultivators, without making with them the contract required by the two preceding articles, shall be condemned for the first offence to a fine of ten dollars for every person so received without a contract, and to double that sum in case of a second offence; and besides this, the proprietor, renter, or manager, shall not be able to bring any action at law against the cultivators who may have failed to fulfil their verbal agreements. The same rule will apply to wood cutters for exportation.

49. Every contract entered into with a cultivator, whose former contract shall not have been terminated, shall be null and void; and the cultivator, who shall have entered into this second contract, shall be sent back, at his own expense, to the property on which he had engaged himself, and shall be subject to the fine fixed by the last article.

50. The headmen of parties contracting to work for half of the produce, shall share in an equal proportion of half, with the principal proprietor of the plantation, in all they shall reap on that particular estate, in the way of fruit, provisions, pulse, grain, and produce of every kind.

51. Whenever, on sugar plantations, the labor shall be done for half of the produce, the proprietor, before the division is made, shall deduct a fifth part of the gross produce, as an equivalent for the hire of machinery, utensils, cattle, &c., employed in carrying on the work, and for the expense of repairs. In the culture of other articles the amount of the expenses caused by the rent, or by the charge of carrying on the work, shall be deducted previous to the division.

52. The cultivators contracting with the laborers for a fourth part of the returns they produce, shall have for their share a fourth part of the gross of all they raise. They shall enjoy the whole of what they raise on their own private gardens, cultivated by themselves during their hours or days of rest.

53. Whenever, in the great plantations of sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, the season shall require that the labor should be pressed with activity, the different associations laboring for half, employed in the same plantation, shall mutually assist each other in their labors, giving and repaying to each other an equal number of days' labor. The administrator of the property shall regulate this kind of mutual aid.

54. When the products or crops, whatever they be, shall be prepared and collected, whether they proceed from laborers working for a fourth, or associations laboring for a half, they cannot be removed from the property where they were grown, until a division shall have taken place between the proprietor or chief renter, and the cultivator laboring for a fourth, or associations for a half of the produce.

55. Upon sugar plantations, the division of the shares coming to the cultivators shall be made after the grinding of each piece of canes. On the plantations where they only cultivate provisions or grain; or cut wood for firewood or for charcoal, or for cabinet work, or building; or raise fodder; or are engaged in other irregular works, the division shall be made to the workmen only every six months. On the other plantations, as of coffee, cotton, cocoa, indigo, &c., the division shall take place at the end of the respective crops.

56. When the periods arrive for dividing the proceeds among the cultivators, the officer of the Rural Police of the section in which the plantation is situated, shall be called by the proprietor, chief renter, or their manager, to witness the division. The accounts of the articles manufactured, or other produce reaped, shall be exhibited, with a certificate of the price current, and one from the purchaser of the commodities mentioned in the last article. The list of persons entitled to share shall be settled, and the proceeds shall be reckoned up.

57. Each of the co-sharers shall be inscribed in the distribution list, according to their strength and the activity and the time they have worked, either in the first, second, or third class. And the money to be shared shall be divided into quarter shares, half shares, and whole shares. The conductors of the laborers contracted for a fourth of the produce, and the headmen of the associations laboring for a half, shall each have three whole shares. The head sugar-boilers, the head wagoners, and, in short, the head of each department of labor, shall have two shares. The good workers of the first class, whether men or women, shall have a share and a half; those of the second, one share; those of the third, three quarters of a share; children from twelve to sixteen years of age, who have made themselves serviceable according to their capacities, and the old people who can only work moderately, half a share; and children from nine to eleven, who have been occupied according to their age and strength, and infirm persons, shall have a quarter share. The broken money, arising from the formation of the shares, shall go to augment the portion of those laborers who shall have displayed the greatest punctuality and perseverance in their labors.

58. There shall be furnished to the laborers daily tickets, to show the days they are present at work. Every week these daily tickets shall be withdrawn and replaced by weekly tickets, which shall be brought into account when the division of the money, arising from the crops, takes place.

59. In no case shall the officer of the Rural Police of the section withdraw, from the share divided, any part for himself. He shall prepare a written statement of the division that has been made, which shall be addressed, along with the documents in verification of it, to the Council of Notables of the commune, there to be referred to, if necessary.

60. Proprietors, renters, or managers, cannot give a permit to a cultivator or under-tenant to travel in the same commune, and to absent himself from his home and his labor for more than eight days, which permit shall be delivered gratis, on unstamped paper, and examined and subscribed by the officer of the Rural Police. When a permit is required for a longer time, the proprietor, chief renter, or manager, shall refer the matter to the Commandant of the Commune.

CHAPTER II.

Of the obligation of proprietors, renters, or managers, towards the cultivators.

61. Proprietors or renters cannot give a permit, cannot employ, except in agricultural labor, and in such labor as is connected therewith, the cultivators who shall have contracted with them. They are bound to behave to them as good fathers of families.

62. Proprietors or chief renters shall furnish, at their cost and charge, the tools and implements of husbandry for the cultivators contracting to work for a fourth of the produce. These tools cannot be renewed unless it is shown that they have been worn out or been in the service of the proprietors. The cultivator, however, who shall lose the tools supplied to him, shall be bound to replace them; and if he does not, others will be furnished to him, the value of which shall be retained out of his portion of the income.

63. The proprietor, or chief renter, shall be bound to furnish without expense, to the cultivators working for a fourth, the means of conveying their shares of the produce to the place of sale. Those associated for half shall convey it thither at their own charge.

64. When the proprietor or chief renter undertakes to sell, or cause to be sold, the portion of the produce coming to the cultivators for a fourth, or to the associations laboring for a half, he shall be bound to furnish clear, legal proof of the price current of the articles at the time they are sold, and to produce, at the time of dividing the proceeds, the certificate of the purchaser, as well as the attestation of the price current.

65. When the part of the produce coming to the cultivators working for a fourth, or for a half, shall be sold by the conductors of the workmen, or the headmen of the associations, these shall be equally bound to furnish proof of the price current of the article at the moment of sale, and to exhibit the certificate of the purchaser, (as fixed in the last article) in order to show that the co-sharers receive fairly that part of the produce of their labor to which they are entitled.

66. In no case can the proprietors or chief renters deduct any part of the share coming to the cultivators working for a fourth, or to the associations working for a half, in order to pay the managers; their salaries shall be placed to the account of the proprietor or chief renter.

67. Proprietors or renters shall be bound, under penalty of a fine of from five to fifteen dollars, to agree beforehand with a medical practitioner, if there be one in the commune, to look after their cultivators, and furnish the necessary medicines; these medicines being furnished gratis to the cultivators contracting at a fourth; but being paid for at cost price, when furnished to associations working for half, or to under-tenants.

68. Proprietors and chief renters and rural proprietors, must look to it that the infant children on the property be well taken care of. To this end, one or more females shall be expressly appointed to the charge, the remuneration for whose attention shall be paid by the cultivators, in proportion to the number of their children.

CHAPTER III.

Of the obligations of the cultivators towards the proprietors, renters, or managers.

69. The cultivators shall be obedient and respectful to the proprietors and renters with whom they have contracted, as well as to the managers.

70. The cultivators are bound to execute, with zeal and punctuality, all the agricultural labors which shall be required of them by the proprietors, renters, or managers, with whom they shall have contracted.

71. The cultivators, whatever be the nature of their contract, shall be bound to devote their whole time to the labors they have engaged to perform, and on no account to leave them. They shall not be at liberty to absent themselves from their habitation, except from Saturday morning to Monday at sunrise, without the consent of the proprietors, chief renters, or managers. On all the other working days they shall be bound to have a permit from the proprietor, chief renter, or manager, if they are not going out of the commune. But if they are, the permit shall be examined and subscribed by the officer of the Rural Police of the Section, and by the Commandant of the Place.

72. The cultivators working for a fourth, or associations for a half of the produce, shall be bound to prepare, and put in a state fit for delivery, the portion of the produce belonging to the proprietor or chief renter, and to convey that produce to the place for delivery, the proprietor or chief renter furnishing the means of transportation.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the under contracts, between the farmers contracting for half, and the cultivators employed by them.

73. The sub-tenants, and the headmen of associated parties upon the plantations, shall have the power of forming sub-contracts directly with the cultivators; but they shall continue responsible to the proprietor or chief renter for the acts of the sub-contracting parties.

74. The number sub-contracting cannot exceed ten for each sub-tenant or headman of an association.

CHAPTER V.

Of the rules relating to such as, being in the service of the republic, reside and labor on rural properties.

75. Soldiers in active service, or other persons in the employment of the State, may make arrangements with the proprietors or chief renters, and with headmen of associations working for half, or under-tenants, to labor in cultivating the ground, either for a fourth or a half, or as sub-tenants. In this case they shall be subject to all the obligations which they shall have contracted, and which shall be compatible with their public duties.

76. When soldiers, or others in the service of the State, who have fixed their residence on a plantation, shall not have contracted with the proprietor or renter of that property, they may still make arrangements with him either verbally or in writing, to work by the week, by the month, or by the job, at such price and on such terms as shall be agreed between them, but these soldiers shall be bound to give their assistance, without any payment on that account, in all the labors connected with the conduits for irrigation, and with the other wells and cisterns, as well as the fences and enclosures of the gardens and savannahs, and the general maintenance of good order on the property.

77. When the soldiers, or others in the service of the state, shall not act agreeably to the two last articles, in regard to the proprietors or chief renters, they may be sent away from the property.

78. The soldiers, or others in the service of the state, who shall contract with proprietors or renters to work for wages, by the week or otherwise, must respect and obey the said proprietors, renters, or managers of the property on which they shall labor.

79. When soldiers, or others in the service of the state, shall have been required by the proprietor, chief renter, or manager, to work by the day, by the week, or by the job, or otherwise, in a field cultivated by laborers for a fourth, or to assist in the manufacture, or gathering in of the crop of produce, the wages paid to this description of laborers shall be deducted from the mass of the proceeds of this labor before the fourth, coming to the cultivators, shall be deducted.

80. When laborers, such as are spoken of in the preceding article, shall be required, by the headman of an association working for half, to assist them in their labors, the wages paid to them shall be deducted from the portion coming to the associated body, before the distribution of it to that body can be made. If these laborers should quit of their own accord the work for which they have been engaged, before the end of the week, they shall have no claim for the time they shall have worked during the former part of the same week.

CHAPTER VI.

On the method of terminating difficulties between proprietors, renters, managers, cultivators, associated persons, sub-tenants, &c.

81. When differences shall arise between agricultural proprietors, principal renters, managers, and cultivators, associates for half, or sub-tenants, the parties shall first carry their complaints or claims before the officer of the Rural Police of the Section, who, assisted, if need be, by the Council of Agriculture of the quarter, shall forthwith employ himself in amicably terminating the differences, as far as they may be within his province.

82. In cases where the differences are of a nature not to be decided by the officer of the Rural Police, assisted by the Council of Agriculture, he shall call upon the parties to choose arbiters, within the section, to settle and decide their differences.

83. In cases where the differences cannot thus be settled by arbitration on the spot, or where the parties shall not have named arbiters, the officer of the Rural Police shall wait till Saturday or Sunday in order to send the parties before the Justice of Peace of the Commune. The whole must be concluded within six days at most.

84. The Justice of Peace shall be obliged to decide the difference, and shall not be at liberty, under pain of being punished for a denial of Justice, to allege the silence of the law on the case brought before him for his decision.

85. The Justice of Peace shall be bound to pronounce within twenty-four hours, at the utmost, after the appearance of the parties.

LAW, No. IV.

CONCERNING BREEDING FARMS.

CHAPTER I.

Of the establishment and administration of breeding farms.

86. Breeding farms cannot be established except in places sufficiently distant, not less at the least than a league, from the plantations cultivated for produce.

87. In future, in order to establish a breeding farm for horned cattle, it is necessary to be a proprietor of at least fifty *carreaux** of land provided with the necessary pasturage; and for hogs twenty-five *carreaux*.

88. The number of keepers on breeding farms cannot exceed five men, comprising the master keeper, they having with them their wives and children.

89. Every keeper of a breeding farm, who shall find in the herds committed to his care, or in the savannahs of the breeding farm on which he is employed, any strange animals, shall be bound to give notice of them forthwith to the neighbouring cattle keepers; and if these animals should not belong to their cattle pens, then notice of them shall be given to the officer of the Rural Police of the section.

90. After these strange animals have remained three months in the savannah of a breeding farm, without being reclaimed by their owners, they shall be taken by the cattle keeper before the Justice of Peace of the commune, in order that they may be conducted to the pound.

91. As soon as an animal on a breeding farm shall appear to be attacked by a contagious disorder, it must, under pain of a fine of ten to twenty dollars, payable by the cattle keeper, be separated and shut out from all communication with the other cattle, in order to be taken proper care of till its cure or death.

92. Every animal dying on a breeding farm of a contagious disorder shall be burnt or buried.

93. It is forbidden on pain of a fine of ten to twenty dollars, payable by every offender, to set fire to the savannahs of breeding farms without permission of the officer of the Rural Police of the commune.

94. When it shall happen that cattle die on the plantations, of ordinary maladies, or by accident, if the proprietor or chief renter of the breeding farm is not present, the master keeper shall be bound to obtain an attestation of the death of the animal from the officer of the Rural Police, or from some of the neighbours; and the skin, having the stamp or mark, shall be produced to the proprietor, otherwise the keeper shall be bound to replace the animal.

95. The animals, not only those of the breeding farms, but those which are employed in the work of

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* A tax so named, imposed on merchants, shopkeepers, tradesmen, &c.

* A carreau contains about three acres.

plantations, cannot be stamped except with cast stamps; and it is forbidden to make marks on these animals by the hand.

CHAPTER II.

Of the contracts between the proprietors or renters of breeding farms and those employed on them.

96. The proprietors or renters of breeding farms cannot receive on their farms any keepers or other persons, unless they have previously contracted with them agreeably to the article 47, of Law III.

97. The obligations imposed reciprocally on rural proprietors or renters and the cultivators, shall be common to the proprietors or renters of breeding farms, and all employed by them, in all that concerns good order and the General Police.

98. Neither the master cattle keeper nor any other cattle keeper can receive on the breeding farm where they are employed, animals or cattle belonging to other people, without the consent of the proprietors or renters of the farms.

99. Neither the master cattle keeper nor the other keepers shall be at liberty to remove or sell any animal of the farm, without having, in writing, the consent of the proprietor or renter, and without a permit on stamped paper from the officer of the Rural Police of the section, who shall be bound to register the permit with the stamp of the animals.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEW OF THE WHITE MAN'S LETTER FROM LIBERIA.

To the Editor of the Middletown Sentinel—

Mr. Editor—At the close of a colonization meeting, held in the City of New York some time in June last, a number of papers were scattered among the Assembly, purporting to contain copies of certain letters from a white man then in Liberia. One of these papers fell into my possession, and notwithstanding I then felt that as a lover of truth, it became me to make some effort at least, to check the evil tendency of their contents, yet the fact that these letters were anonymous, induced me to abandon the idea of spending either time or thought on such an irresponsible production. Circumstances which have occurred since, however, have led me to think otherwise. I was called upon yesterday, by the Rev. Dr. Skinner, recently from Liberia, and now an authorized travelling agent of the American Colonization Society, with the fifth number of a paper published in Hartford, Connecticut, called the Charter Oak, in which the above letters have been published, as copied from the Emancipator, of New York. In conversing with the Doctor on the subject, it was natural to conclude that this said white man's letters would go the usual round of all the papers hostile to the colonization cause, and if no attempt at a refutation of their malicious slander be made, an innocent and unoffending people might suffer greatly under their blasting influence. On whom devolved this refutation was the next question. Whether it was better to leave them into the hands of the friends of the colonization in America, or put them in those of some other "white man," who had been also in Liberia, and had been furnished with opportunities for judging of their claims to credibility. The latter was the course considered most judicious, and at the urgent request of the gentleman named above, I have, not without some reluctance, however, undertaken to review this "white man's" letters. Let me premise sir, that this reluctance arises not from any fear as to success of exposing this evil speaker to the contempt of all who are not of his craft, but from a uniform aversion to leaving my more immediate and proper work, that of a Missionary to the Heathen, and engaging in the political quarrels of the day. To be silent in this case would be sin. To suffer false witness against my neighbour to pass unheeded, and that too when my neighbour is four thousand miles from the spot where he is calumniated, and therefore cannot defend himself, would be little short of being a partaker in the crime; so that in justice to myself, I must disclaim all fellowship, all agreement or concord with such a "white man," his being "one of the most scientific and intelligent white men that ever went to Liberia—extensively known as an active and devoted colonizationist—and a man of unquestionable integrity—and of most respectable connections in this country"—all this notwithstanding.

My first inquiry in prosecuting the following investigation will be, who can this white man be? This individual, who had "been led to Africa through his zeal for the colonization cause, to which he had been devoted for years," who writes under the dates August 24, 1837, and May 12, 1838, and "is still in that country, concerning which, he tells the truth." He is not to be found in the list of the missionaries labouring in Liberia at the time of the dates of those letters, for I hesitate not to challenge the world to produce any such sentiments from the pen of Wilson, Savage, Minor, Payne, Crocker, Mylne, Clarke or Barton. He is not among the white governors, or lieutenant governors, for such truth savours not of Skinner, Matthias, Finley or Johnson. So that we are not furnished by the publishers of his letters with data from which to give him either a local habitation or name, we must judge of the man by his productions, as we would the tree by its fruit. Let us examine them. He says "you have yet to learn, that the prejudices of colour work backwards here, among those who suffered under them in America. You may have felt disgust, or contempt, or pity for the degraded negroes around you in America; but here is hatred the most malignant, fear and envy constantly resting against the white race, and straight hair of the Caucasian race. And it is only the influence of the second feeling, which occasionally restrains the outbreaks of the first and third. Among the natives, indeed, those feelings have no existence." That the "white man's" correspondent had yet to learn what does not, nor ever existed, is by no means surprising, for in the most unqualified terms, I assert that there is no such prejudice in Liberia. If the most marked politeness and courtesy—if an undeviating readiness to befriend—if an untiring fidelity in times of sickness, affliction, bereavement—if expressions of heartfelt sympathy in *deed* as well as word—if all these are evidences of "prejudice," and the "most malignant hatred, fear, and envy," then do the citizens of Liberia, envy and fear and hate the white man. But if among all savage, civilized and Christian communities, we take such attentions and kindnesses as marks of good feeling and friendship, then are the citizens of Liberia friends to the white man. It is nearly four years since I first landed in that country, and more than three years since my family joined me there. During this period, as is well known, my house was frequently one of affliction, of mourning, or death. I suffered in my own person from long and lingering disease. I have seen those who were dear to me, sicken and fade and die. In all this, I did not know the want of kind, attentive Christian friends to bind up my aching head, or watch around the bed of my dying friends, and that too without fee or reward. Nay, such is the confidence which the people of Liberia have caused me to place in them, that I left a wife and three little children among them for five months, during a visit to America, and my absence was only the signal for redoubled attention and kindness on the part of the citizens to my family. That they do not and will not "cringe, fawn, and flatter," because we are of "fairer skins," and have "straight hair," I admit; and why? simply because they are in Liberia, the land of the free coloured man, and *there* they have no more reason to fear our frowns, or court our smiles, or care about our contempt—not so much as we have theirs.

I will admit too that as free men, knowing and appreciating their rights and privileges, they demand from the hands of those white men who visit their country or reside among them, a reciprocity of respect and courtesy. Hence, when a white man goes among them and thinks his "science or intelligence," or "his devotedness to the Colonization Society," "or his unquestionable integrity," or because of his "fair skin," or straight hair, or because of "his respectable connections in this country," he is thereby authorized to thrash about him like a maniac, to compliment them at every step with the terms "black rascal," and "mulatto scoundrel," to threaten ministers of the gospel with shooting rifle balls through their churches and houses, if their religious meetings are protracted so late at night as to disturb his slumbers—to treat with fisty-cuffs respectable men for fancied insults, to ridicule all law, order and discipline among them, and boldly to question whether they have either right or capacity to enact laws, organize courts, or inflict punishments—in such case I ask, is it a matter of surprise if such men are treated with neglect and contempt? But when did such things ever happen in Liberia, may be inquired? Did ever a white man act thus there? I answer Yes! these are facts. And I question very much whether the author of the white man's letters is not well acquainted with the individual who practised all these feats, and much more among the people of Liberia.

But to proceed. He adds "Distress, anguish and want, form common scenes here, the most deplorable and hopeless, because the suffering is all due to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. While your folks have been falling from opulence to poverty, ours have been falling from one depth of suffering and scoundrelism to another."

This is not *all* true, though it may come from one of reputed "unquestionable integrity." Distress, anguish and want may be felt by some, by many in Liberia, but it is not true that the suffering is all due to the viciousness and laziness of the sufferers. Much of it is due to unforseen calamities. Families emigrate. Death enters their dwellings, and throws widows and fatherless children, without the means to meet a long series of subsequent affliction from disease, on the charities of their benevolent fellow citizens. What has vice to do with this? Nor is it any more due to laziness. Liberia is a new country. There are no large factories, no great internal improvements going on, affording occupation and bread to the labouring class. What are poor widows and orphans to do? enfeebled by disease and pennyless as they are. If such as cannot procure honest employment, resort to the public asylum in the colony for a maintenance—if some live on private charity—why distress, anguish and want are said to be common, and it is ascribed to laziness. Why are there so many poor-houses in every state and county in the United States, and why are they so well filled? Is it *all* due to the vice and laziness of their inmates? if so, why is it remarkable in Liberia? and if not, if other causes have produced some of the suffering *here*, why may they not *there*?

It is *not true* that the "folks in Liberia are falling from one depth of poverty and scoundrelism to another." It is not true of any one settlement in Liberia. Bassa Cove and Cape Palmas are decidedly making rapid advancement in respectability and wealth. This is equally true of Millsburgh and Caldwell. And in Monrovia where in 1836 the prospects appeared gloomy, there is a most pleasing change for the better. Men who had devoted their time and little capital to mercantile pursuits and had neglected the rich fertile soil around them, are discovering their error, have turned to farming, and the cultivated banks of the St. Paul are witnesses that instead of scoundrelism and laziness increasing, industry and honest effort are multiplying on every side. Take the testimony of a respectable and pious anti-colonizationist,* who spent 3 months of this year in Liberia and visited several of the settlements. He was constrained by *his love of truth* to say and permit to be published as his opinion, that "the time is not far distant when our ships will be seen returning to the United States freighted with the productions of those colonies." But to go on. The white man "heartily accords with his correspondent in the decisive condemnation of colonization, not only as concerns the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, but also in its influence on the condition of the natives of the country." "In its practical operation it has thus far been a renewal of the worst scenes of conquest, oppression, and extermination, presented in the history of the dealings of white men with the aborigines of the southern states." These are high swelling words, but touch them, and like the bubble on the water, they prove to be emptiness and vanity. If colonization is to be condemned because of its failure in the relief and improvement of the colonists themselves, who is the proper judge as to the amount of relief and improvement in question? The man who "entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the coloured man stands on the same platform of natural equality with us," exclaims, "let them" (the coloured race) "have a freeman's liberty of going where they think they can do best, but every where, over them as a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race, let the rod of justice be a rod of iron." Is this man to be the judge? or shall we appeal to the parties themselves who are the subjects of this relief and improvement? Ask them, and they will say in ninety-nine cases out of the hundred, "I had rather suffer and die in Liberia, than in Ameriea." But where are the scenes of conquest, oppression, and extermination, talked of? The lands claimed by the colonization societies and appropriated to the emigrants, were purchased and paid for. If subsequently, difficulties, quarrels and war ensued, and these have rarely occurred, there is not an instance known, but the natives of the country have been the first aggressors, urged by a love of plunder so legitimately connected with their savage and barbarous state. And instead of being exterminated by reason of the emigration of American coloured people, save in a case or two where a defensive war on the part of the latter ended in the destruction of a few natives, they are improved in a temporal, intellectual, moral and religious point of view by the establishment of the colonies in Liberia. I appeal to every gospel minister who has ever gone to Liberia as a missionary. To every white man who has gone out as an agent for the respective colonization societies—to every physician, teacher, to every master of the several American, English, French, Danish and Dutch vessels that trade to those colonies—and to the naval commanders and officers whose testimonies are before the public.

But I reject the testimony of him who "entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the coloured man stands on the same platform of natural equality with us," and who would have "the rod of justice a rod of iron over them." "As to the proposals of the abolition scheme" being "wild speculative folly" I attempt not to inquire, with this I have nought to do. The white man concludes by affirming "that colonization has failed to fulfil its proper mission," and therefore "its further existence is not needed."

This leads to an inquiry as to the nature of its proper mission. In prosecuting this inquiry we shall see how far it has failed. Did colonization propose to effect the freedom and emigration to Africa of the whole coloured population of the United States in three, five, or even twenty years? Did it promise that all who emigrated to Liberia should surely live and not die, the deleterious character of the climate notwithstanding? Did it pledge itself that every man and woman emigrating would certainly be industrious, moral, virtuous, and become wealthy—that there shoud be in the colonies no disease, no death, neither poverty nor vice? If so, then colonization has failed. But if the object held out from the beginning was to help such free persons of colour to do so, who chose of their own free will and accord to prefer Africa to America for their future homes—to protect and foster them while there—to open facilities for their intellectual, and moral improvement, and for them to spread civilization and religious light over that dark country—then colonization has thus far fulfilled its proper mission. To the people of Liberia I appeal. I ask whether in raising them from menial offices among the whites in America, from bondage and wretchedness, to become free citizens of prospering colonies in Africa, colonization has failed in that which it proposed? Thus much for a brief review of the white man's letters.

But with himself I have not yet done. He is said to be extensively known as "as an active and devoted colonizationist," and was led to Africa "through his zeal for the colonization cause, to which he has been devoted for years." Here is a grand mistake somewhere to say the least of it. Did he go out in the employ of the Society, to which he had been devoted for years and yet entertaining the views expressed in these letters? If so, he is not a colonizationist in sentiment. No genuine colonizationist "entertains all possible contempt for the idea that the black man should stand on the same platform of mutual equality with the whites." Did he conceal what were his private views of colonization, while seeking an office in her employ and going out under her banner, believing all the while that her protogees were "a peculiarly degraded, vicious, malignant race," and that "over them the rod of justice should be a rod of iron?" If so, what becomes of the unquestionable integrity of this white man? It rather comes to us in a most questionable shape. But perhaps his views were changed on becoming acquainted, on the spot, with the people of Liberia, and the failure of the colonization scheme; then let his "unquestionable integrity," come out and show itself, in openly and candidly renouncing all connection with that Society, and giving the public his reasons for being converted from a colonizationist i. e. a friend to the coloured race, to one denouncing them as malignant, degraded and vicious, and deserving every where to be ruled with a rod of iron. I conclude by remarking that as these letters are given as "colonization testimony" and "for what they are worth," that in the first place it appears extremely doubtful whether the writer was ever a colonizationist in principle; that secondly, his integrity is rather questionable, in aspersing and slandering a community whose general industry, morality, kind feeling to the white race, and decidedly beneficial influence on the natives of Africa, so many white men of *proved* integrity have borne testimony to, and lastly that "as to its worth"—such testimony as his is just worth *all possible contempt.*

I am yours respectfully,
JOHN SEYS.

Middletown, Aug. 21, 1838.

N. B. Editors of papers who are friendly to the people of Liberia, and the Emancipator and Charter Oak, will oblige the writer by publishing the above.

* Captain W. Waters, of Salem, Mass.

JOURNAL OF AN EXPLORING TOUR BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,

Under the direction of the American Board of Foreign Missions. Performed in the years 1835, '36, and '37, with a map of the Oregon Territory. By Rev. Samuel Parker, A. M. In one volume, pp. 317. Ithaca, N. Y., published for the author, New York: A. K. Bertron, 451 Broadway.

Spread before you, reader, a map of that portion of this continent which stretches westward from a line with the Council Bluffs on the Missouri River, and with the above-named work in your hand, follow its author in all his journeyings, until you reach with that iron-bound coast, where mountain barriers repel the dark rolling waves of the Pacific, which stretches, without an intervening island, for five thousand miles, to the coast of Japan. What a vast extent of country you have traversed! how sublime the works of the Creator through which you have taken your way!

We lack space to follow our author in the detail of his wanderings, and shall not therefore attempt a notice at large of the volume under consideration, but shall endeavor to present, in a general view, some of its more prominent features.

Mr. Parker was sent out by the American Board of Foreign missions; and he appears to have been eminently faithful to his trust, amidst numerous perils and privations, which are recorded, not with vain boasting and exaggeration, but with modesty and brevity. His descriptions, indeed, are all of them graphic, without being minute or tedious. Before reaching the Black Hills he places before us the prairies, rolling in immense seas of verdure, on which millions of tons of grass grow up but to rot on the ground, or feed whole leagues of that flame, over which sweep the cool breezes, like the trade winds of the ocean, and into whose green recesses frightened antelopes bound away with half-whistling snuff, leaving the fleetest hound hopelessly in the rear. There herd the buffaloes, by thousands together, dotting the landscape, seeming scarce so large as rabbits when surveyed at a distance from some verdant bluff, swelling up in the emerald waste. Sublimer far, and upon a more magnificent scale, are the scenes among the Rocky Mountains. Here are the visible footsteps of God! Yonder, mountain above mountain, peak above peak, ten thousand feet heavenward, to regions of perpetual snow, rise the guardian Titans of that mighty region. Here the traveller treads his winding way through passages so narrow that the towering perpendicular cliffs throw a dim twilight gloom upon his path even at mid-day. Anon he emerges, and lo! a cataract descends a distant mountain, like a belt of snowy foam, girding its giant sides. On one hand, mountains spread out into horizontal plains, some rounded like domes, and others terminating in sharp cones and abrupt eminences, taking the forms of pillars, pyramids, and castles; on the other, vast circular embankments, thrown up by volcanic fires, mark out the site of a yawning crater; while far below, perchance, a river dashes away through a narrow, rocky passage, with a deep-toned roar in winding mazes, in mist and darkness. Follow the voyager as he descends the Columbia, subject to winds, rapids and falls, two hundred miles from any whites, and amidst tribes of stranger Indians, all speaking a different language. Here, for miles, stretches a perpendicular basaltic wall, three or four hundred feet in height; there foam the boiling eddies, and rush the varying currents; on one side opens a view of rolling prairies, and through a rocky vista on the other, rise the far-off mountains, mellowed in the beams of the morning sun. Now the traveller passes through a forest of trees, standing in their natural positions in the bed of the river, twenty feet below the water's surface. Passing these, he comes to a group of islands lying high in the stream, piled with the coffin canoes of the natives, filled with their dead, and covered with mats and split plank. He anchors for awhile at a wharf of natural basalt, but presently proceeds on his way, gliding now in solemn silence, and now interrupted by the roar of a distant rapid, gradually growing on the ear, until the breaking water and feathery foam arise to the view. Pausing under a rocky cavern, by the shore, formed of semi-circular masses which have overbrowed the stream for ages, "frowning terrible, impossible to climb," he awaits the morning, listening during the night watches to hear the distant cliffs

"reverberate the sound
Of parted fragments tumbling from on high."

Such are the great features of the missionary's course until the boundary of the "far west" is reached, and he reposes for a time from his long and toilsome journey.

Our author gives us many details in relation to the Indians of the Oregon Territory, their habits, manners, &c. Since 1829 seven-eighths of the Indian population, below the Falls of Columbia, we are informed, have been swept away by disease, principally fever-and-ague, increased partly by intemperance, but greatly augmented by their mode of treatment. "In the burning stage of the fever they plunged themselves into the river, and continued in water until the heat was allayed, and rarely survived the cold stage which followed." So many and so sudden were the deaths which occurred that the shores of the Columbia were strewed with the unburied dead. Whole and large villages were depopulated, and some entire tribes have disappeared; the few remaining persons, if there were any, uniting themselves with other tribes.

The great mortality extended not only from the Cascades to the shores of the Pacific, but far north and south—it is said as far as California. The natives have a standing clause in their system of table etiquette, which we have seen obeyed in civilized society without compulsory enactment; what the guest cannot eat in closing his repast, he must take away with him—a privilege of which the white man liberally avails himself, for the Indian *cuisine* is not over extensive nor delicious.

Some of the tribes have a famous amusement, called the "buffalo dancing march." Dressed in the skin of the neck and head of this animal, the horns all standing, they imitate his low bellow, and wheel and jump with wonderful fidelity to the original. The natives are exceedingly fond of the "fire-water;" and one inveterate drinker, our author tells us, purloined, in sundry secret draughts, all the spirits in which our friend and correspondent, Mr. Townsend, had preserved a large assortment of venomous reptiles which had been collected beyond the Rocky Mountains. These tribes of Indians are truly "aborigines." One old chief described to Mr. Parker his impressions upon meeting for the first time with white men. Himself and his savage companions thought them a new race. Seeing their faces very pale, they supposed them to be suffering from some unknown cause with cold; and although it was mid-summer, they built a large fire and invited them into their lodge to warm themselves, where they persisted in wrapping them in buffalo robes!

Not the least attractive portion of this very interesting "Journal" is the account of a visit paid by the author to the Sandwich Islands, to which we can only make this brief reference. He sailed from thence for the United States, and arrived safely at New London, Conn., having been absent more than two years, and having journeyed upward of twenty-eight thousand miles.

Our traveller is of opinion that there are no insurmountable barriers to the construction of a rail-road from the Atlantic to the Pacific. No greater elevations would need to be overcome than have been surmounted on the Portage and Ohio rail-road. And the work will be accomplished! Let the prediction be marked.

This great chain of communication will be made with links of iron. The treasures of the earth in that wide region are not destined to be lost. The mountains of coal, the vast meadow-seas, the fields of salt, the mighty forests, with their trees two hundred and fifty feet in height, the stores of magnesia, the crystalized lakes of valuable salts—these were not formed to be unemployed and wasted. The reader is now living who will make a trip across this vast continent. The granite mountain will melt before the hand of enterprise, valleys will be raised, and the unwearying fire-steed will spout his hot, white breath, where silence has reigned since the morning hymn of young creation was pealed over mountain, flood and field. The mammoth's bone and the bison's horn, buried for centuries, and long since turned to stone, will be bared to the day by the laborers of the "Atlantic and Pacific Rail-road Company;" rocks which stand now as on the night when Noah's deluge first dried, will heave beneath the action of "villainous saltpetre;" and where the prairies stretch away, "like the round ocean, girdled with the sky," with its wood-fringed streams, its flower-enamelled turf, and its herds of startled buffaloes, shall sweep the long, hissing train of cars, crowded with passengers for the Pacific sea-board. The very realms of chaos and old night will be invaded; while in the place of the roar of wild beasts, or howl of wilder Indians, will be heard the lowing of herds, the bleating of flocks; the plough will cleave the sods of many a rich valley and fruitful hill, while "from many a dark bosom shall go up the pure prayer to the great Spirit."—*Knickerbocker for Jnne.*

Colonization Herald.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1838.

At an annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society to be held on Monday the eighth instant, 4 o'clock, P. M., at the Colonization Office, 27 Sansom Street, an election of officers for the ensuing year will take place.

THOMAS BUCHANAN,
Cor. Sec. and General Agent.

When recommending our friends to send delegates to the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society we did not state what we believe they have been severally approved of in their auxiliary societies that the time for said meeting is on the fourth Thursday of October. The first meeting at which the officers of the State Society appoints officers for the year will adjourn over to the above day.

We should be sorry to be obliged to ask as often for our private dues as we are under the necessity of doing for what is owing to the Society on account of the Herald. Will not its subscribers bear in mind their responsibility in this matter, and make remittances of the money due by them, and the receipt of which is now so necessary.

We had intended to give at the time, and it is not now too late, the heads of the reasons advanced by the *New England Evangelist*, in its number for August 25th, for immediate emancipation. They are,

"1. *The whole system of slavery is at war with the Divine law.*"

"2. *The system of slavery is at war with that permanent organization of human society which is essential to all the great interests of mankind.*"

"3. *The permanent welfare of our country demands immediate emancipation, especially on account of its peculiar exposure.*"

"4. *Immediate emancipation is demanded by the rights and interests of the slave-holding population especially.*"

"*The system of slavery binds and fetters the conscience of the slave-holder.*"

"*The immediate abolition of the slave-holding system is demanded by the present interests of the masters themselves.*"

"5. *We ask our readers to dwell upon one reason more; we mean the rights and interests of the down-trodden slave, of the colored Americans among us, and of Africa, the bleeding land of ther fathers.*"

The above are the heads of the arguments which are given in some detail in the Philanthropist. To our comments on its explanations of what it understood to be immediate emancipation, it subsequently replies, in its number of the 15th ult., but which did not meet our eye until some time after its reception. We still think that the Philanthropist indulges in special pleading in favor of a position which, in the literal, common acceptation of the words in which it was announced by the abolitionists generally, cannot be maintained. That it is the duty of all to make immediate appeals to the parties interested—slave-holders and legislatures of slave states—for immediate action, in reference to emancipation, is what may probably be received as the meaning which the thinking abolitionists attach to the terms immediate emancipation. It is the summing up, in brief, of the argument of the Philanthropist, on which we made the remarks above alluded to. This journal concludes its reply to these remarks in the following terms:

"Why will not the Herald—why will not other papers of similar views, instead of spending their strength in casting reproach upon abolitionists, unite in pressing upon the conscience of the south, this one great and imperious duty? It is not a question on which we have a right to be neutral. The welfare of this nation requires that all her good men and true patriots should join in one voice of remonstrance against this tremendous sin, and this corresponding curse of sustaining such a dark, cruel and ruinous system."

We will, somewhat after a fashion of our New England brethren, return question for question, and then state the case, as it seems to us, in its real aspect. Why did the leading abolitionists, and their recognised papers, and other papers of similar views, *begin*, and why *persevere* in a course of denunciation, by every epithet of abuse and injury, of the colonizationists, who were desirous of doing away with the "tremendous sin;" who were intent on persuading their southern brethren of the necessity, as a matter of political and domestic economy, scarcely less evident than in its more imperative moral and religious aspect, of obliterating this "dark, cruel and ruinous system?" The colonizationists have not expended their strength, although in self-defence they have been sometimes called to exert it in checking the wild onslaughts of abolitionism.

The attention of the slave-holders generally was beginning to be awakened; the conviction of some in favor of immediate emancipation in the case of their own slaves, was evinced by the liberation of these unfortunates; the legislatures of some of the states were invoked on the subject. Conversation, discussion and inquiry on the evils of slavery were becoming common—action had followed, in some instances, in the manner just mentioned—a practical admission had been made, that emancipation was proper—the leaven of freedom was there, by which the whole body, social and politic, of the south, would have been leavened; and in one slave state (Maryland) an avowal was distinctly made, that the views and measures then advocated and being carried out by colonizationists, were undertaken with the hope and belief that they would lead to the entire abolition of slavery in that state. Colonization societies were formed; colonization agents travelled in the slave states, the inhabitants of which were roused to a contemplation of their actual position. Denunciation was not attempted—demonstration of the evils and sin, took precedence of any inference or result; and it was thought the wisest, as it has ever been found the true course to pursue with wrong-doers, to obtain conviction before urging repentance; but conviction must be the companion of grief and sorrow, not of anger.

In the promulgating of the important truths, that slavery is a curse, a blight on the land, two difficulties have ever stood in the way of obtaining full credence for, and the requisite action under them. The first is the allegation that the negro race is incapable of fully appreciating the benefits of liberty, and its people of taking a part in government as freemen. The second, that if freed, the negro would be an alien in a white community, the victim of prejudice, and prevented from supporting himself, and at any rate his family, while he would be exposed to the most debasing associations with the few already free of his own color, and the dregs of the white population.

These prejudices may be called, the first wicked, the second silly, itself based on the first. But as they do exist in great force, and the second is entertained by many slave-holders whose consciences are tenderly alive to their wrong position, it is the part of duty to try and remove it, not by denunciation, but by facts. These could not be furnished in any portion of the United States, for in all of them the negro race is kept in a condition of subserviency to the white, and the ability of the former to govern itself, and, sp aking of masses, to be materially benefitted by mere emancipation are prejudices which, if not entertained generally in what are called the free states, certainly have not been removed by what has yet transpired in them; and in some the experiment has had half a century for its trial.

What other plan is offered for removing the existing deep-rooted prejudices against the people of color? There was only one, and that would seem from its results to have been of Providential suggestion. It was to establish free communities of the colored people of the United States on the coast of Africa, which, if they flourished, would show both their capabilities for self-government and progressive civilization, and open an asylum and sure refuge for their brethren who should be manumitted afterwards. The trial was made, and with eminent success, and the two most plausible reasons, or pretexts, or prejudices, if you will, for slavery, are removed. All the arguments against slave-holding are in full force, and those against emancipation are removed. Time alone was wanting to place the subject in all its bearings before the people of all the slave-holding states, and to insure from them active and efficient action in the premises, preparatory to a general emancipation. Maryland, through her influential citizens who were colonizationists, had declared her intentions in favor of this measure. Virginia was preparing to follow. Kentucky could not have been long behind. The examples thus set would have influenced the whole south, and the completion of the measure in the whole United States would have been brought about as fast as could be accomplished for the real welfare of the black race.

But over this fair prospect opened out by colonization, came the blighting simoum of modern abolitionism which blew with equal violence against slavery and those who were solicitous and at work for its removal. The south, which had opened wide its portals for the admission of the friends of progressive emancipation with a view both to the relief of the whites and the elevation of the blacks, now shut them, and barricaded them, and closed up in some places every chink through which sounds from without might penetrate, in order to exclude this withering blast which seemed to threaten all and every thing with destruction. And now, when some who invoked the storm, would fain lull it into a calm, or invite a healthier breeze, they modestly turn round to those they had before thrust out of the strait path and ask why they do not follow them, in this very path which they themselves had rejected.

Colonizationists have no occasion to change their attitude or modify their principles and course of action at the invitation even of the more sensible abolitionists whose organ we may consider the New England Evangelist to be. Colonization affords the means for the blacks becoming an exemplar to their race in this country, and thus of raising the character of the race all over the world. It furnishes by the example thus set incentives to improvement among the people of the African race wherever they may reside and gives and increases where it before existed respect for them from the white race. It thus shows in the strongest colours of reason and truth, the absurdity and injustice of the unequal relations which have hitherto subsisted between the two races. A small community of even a thousand coloured persons in Africa does more towards advancing the cause of truth and justice, than tens and hundred of thousands of white persons banded together and declaring and vociferating certain dogmas and abstract principles, and sanctioning falsehoods that good

may come out of them. We may resume the subject in our next and speak of one of the reasons urged by the Evangelist in favour of immediate emancipation, derived from the rights and interests of Africa.

We would ask attention to the Review of the White Man's Letter from Liberia in a preceding column.

Mr. Moore acknowledges the receipt of the following sums at Mount Joy.

Miss M. Cromartrie,	$1 00
J. H. B.	1 00
N. Dodge,	2 00
Collection,	2 75
S. S. Patterson,	5 00
James Pinkerton,	1 00
Ferd Hubly,	50
Thomas Forr,	50
John Moore,	50
John H. Bartouff,	1 00
A friend,	5 00
Col. James Patterson,	5 00
	$25 25

The General Agent acknowledges the receipt from Samuel Rogers of Circleville Ohio, on account of the Colonization Herald, $5 00
Deduct postage, 50

The account stands thus,		4 00
Balance due on the old series,	1 75	
One years subscription Jan. 1, 1839,	2 00	3 75
Balance to be applied on the 2d vol.,		75

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.—An explanation of the laws of growth and exercise, through which a pleasing contour, symmetry of form and graceful carriage of the body are acquired; and the common deformities of the spine and chest prevented: By John Bell, M. D. Philadelphia. Carey & Hart. *Duodecimo. pp* 253. As far as we have read, this is a production of judgment and taste, united to competent medical knowledge, the latter being only used in due proportion to the popularity of the subject. The great truths ef Dr. Bell's treatise are generally acknowledged and generally neglected. They need all the force and dignity which the press and science can give them, to insure even their partial adoption and practice.—*National Gazette.*

The following extracts from the New York American show the triumphant success attending the formation of steam ship companies in England. *The profits of investments are now rendered certain.*

The Great Western brings one hundred and forty cabin passengers. All her berths were engaged before she arrived at Bristol. The London Times says, "So numerous were the applications, and of course the number disappointed, that premiums of twenty guineas have been offered, and would be given, for berths on the first refusal of vacancies from parties who by any accident might be prevented from going. In one instance, a party having engaged a double berth, was written to in Devonshire to request accommodation for a passenger, if the whole were not absolutely wanted. The directors have fitted up every yard of disposable space on the deck, as well as below, in order to make room for the number stated. Upon the eighty-seven passengers home, and the one hundred and thirty out, at forty guineas passage money per head in the saloon, and thirty five guineas cabin, each way, the Directors of the Great Western will have received, therefore, upwards of 2000*l*, exclusive of the benefit derived from the conveyance of goods, of which the Great Western brought from New York to the extent of about two hundred tons measurement.

The Liverpool Albion says, that the last trip of the Great Western netted 0,000*l*. after deducting the "keep" of the passengers. The trip occupied twenty-nine days.

The Royal William was to leave Liverpool on the 20th, and the new steam ship Liverpool has been purchased by the same company, and will sail on the 20th of October. We may look for the former in ten days, so that our doleful anticipations of a cessation of steam navigation will not be realised.

We also learn that advices received by the Great Western, from the Secretary and Directors of the British and American Steam Navigation Company of London, state that the British Queen is expected to be at Sea in November. The Company have ordered one thousand tons of coal, now on the way to this city from Liverpool and Scotland, to supply the British Queen.

The Steam ship President was in frame, and would be ready for the station next summer or autumn.

The Great Western has made this passage in sixteen days, with much head winds and heavy gales, and has behaved nobly throughout. She made her passage out in 13½ days. The Royal William was but one day longer, the great distance up the channel to Liverpool, just making that difference. The weather in England had changed for the better as harvest time drew near, and was very favorable for the crop, which it was thought would be an average one. No change of importance in the price of Cotton.

At a meeting of the Cabin Passengers held on board the steam ship Great Western, the 24th September, 1838, Judge Woodward was called to the chair, and Robert F. Maitland appointed Secretary, when it was unanimously resolved.

That the Cabin Passengers of the steam ship Great Western have great satisfaction in expressiug their decided approbation of the performance of this vessel during her present voyage, and that notwithstanding her time of arrival has been protracted one or two days in consequence of head winds and heavy seas for thirteen days, they feel it due to Captain Hosken to express their full conviction of her perfect strength and safety as a sea boat, and of his skill as an able and vigilant commander.

JOHN WOODWARD, Chairman.
T. Hamilton, of South Carolina,
Rufus Prime, New York,
Washington Jackson, of Philadelphia,
D. Buchanan, Liverpool,
William Strickland, Philadelphia,
Alexander M'Kay, Edinburgh,
Granville S. Pattison, Philadelphia,
Edward S. Hutchins, South Wales,
Committee.

ROBERT T. MAITLAND, Secretary.

We have received a copy of an 'Address of the Anti-Slavery Society to the Ministers of the Gospel of Pennsylvania,' asking 'their co-operation in the efforts of the society.' We regret that four clergymen in Pennsylvania could be found as a committee to put forth an address which, however we may regard some of its sentiments, is an attempt to draw off the minds of the ministers of our holy religion from their 'master's business'—to persuade them to leave the 'great work' they are doing, and to '*come down*' into the field and mingle in the strife and agitation of politics. This should be the title of the pamphlet, for this is and must be its practical effort. We hope, for the sake of the churches and the community, that but few clergymen will be found ready to 'co-operate' and take an active part in this political agitation, whatever their private opinion may be upon the abstract questions involved.—*Keystone.*

THE FRENCH NAVY 1838.

The United Service Journal says: "The ships to be kept in active service this year, are 8 ships of the Line, 12 frigates, 26 corvettes or sloops, 24 brigs and schooners. Their crews amounting to 20,317.

FRENCH NAVAL LIBRARIES.

Much exertion has been used since the year 1826 to improve these collections. The Marine Prefets of Brest, Toulon, Rochefort, L'Orient, and Cherbourg have sent in catalogues of the works required, which enumerate as many as twenty thousand publications, and will render yearly additions necessary. To these catalogues it is intended to add what is called a "Naval Bibliography" (*Bibliographe Maritime,*) for which purpose the Minister of the Naval Department has addressed the French Consuls in foreign countries; calling upon them not only to procure such catalogues as can be obtained, but to furnish him with bibliographical notices of public and private collections. The Consuls-General in Genoa and Madrid have already complied with the requisition, and several documents have been received from London, but not by any means as many as had been expected from so extensive a site of navigation and commerce. The party employed in that metropolis reports, that there is but one naval library in the whole city, which is in the British Museum, nor even of this is there a complete catalogue. With regard to Holland, Admiral Volterbech has forwarded a list of all the Dutch publications having reference to naval matters. Similar researches are making in Berlin, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Lisbon, Venice, Naples, and even Constantinople. There is probable no library which possesses a more extensive collection of works on nautical subjects, than that of the General Depot of Charts and Plans in Paris; it contains 18,000 volumes of voyages and travels. The naval library at Brest is composed of 8,000 volumes in excellent condition. The library of the Naval Hospital at Rochefort is admirably supplied with works relating to medicine and the sciences connected with it. It has been augmented by voluntary contributions to the extent of 25,000 francs (about £880.) The Depot of Charts and Plans was founded in the year 1720; the library at Brest, in 1855; and the libraries of Toulon, L'Orient, and Rochefort were established under a decree of the National Convention, dated the 15th of February, 1794. The hospital libraries at Brest, Toulon and Cherbourg were set on foot by a decree of the Directory on the 7th of February, 1798.

General Summary.

The number of deaths by fever at Charleston, from its commencement up to the 19th September, amounted to two hundred, the number of cases at eight hundred. The Courier says that no abatement of the disease has taken place, and as an evidence of this states that upwards of twenty patients were taken to the new hospital in Queen street on the evening of the 18th September.

Sixteen of the crew of the whale ship John and Edward, who mutinied on the coast of Brazil, having advanced the plea that the ship was unseaworthy, were sentenced to fines under one hundred dollars, and in default thereof to imprisonment under six months.

The Leeds Times gives some farther particulars of the marvellous piece of good fortune that has befallen a stocking knitter at Nottingham, in coming into possession of a barony, and estates valued at two millions. His name is John Lemon—now Sir John—and he is 54 years old. He comes into the titles and estates by remote descent, being the grandson of the cousin of the late possessor.

The number of emigrants that arrived at Quebec up to the 17th September, 1837, was twenty-one thousand, six hundred and forty-nine. Up to the same period this year, only two thousand, six hundred and thirty-six persons have arrived at Quebec; being nineteen thousand and thirteen less than the previous year.

General Gaines had received information that the principal chiefs of the different tribes had refused to attend the Cherokee council—which induced him to return, and he arrived at St. Lous on the 12th ult.

The corn crop in Ohio is about an average. Buckwheat and potatoes are almost entire failures. There is a very poor crop of apples, and the pasturage is generally destroyed—the most favorable rains can only partially restore this.

A remarkable mineral spring has recently been discovered at the eastern base of the Warm Springs mountain, near Staunton, Virginia. It is strongly impregnated with alum, copper, and iron, and it is supposed will be valuable in cutaneous diseases.

On the night of the 17t ult. a party of Indians stole from fifty to seventy-horses from the neighborhood of St. Augustine, Florida. The horses were all recaptured the next morning by a detachment under Lieut. May, but the Indians escaped.

A destructive fire occurred at Taunton, R. I., on Sunday morning the 22d ult., which destroyed eight brick and wooden buildings on the south side of Main street, and five on the north side, besides two dwellings and barns, sheds, etc., in the rear. On Fayette street several buildings were also burnt. A portion of the goods and furniture in the buildings were saved. The printing offices of the Gazette and the Reporter were destroyed.

Captain Joseph Nicholson has been ordered to the frigate Macedonian, now at Norfolk, which is to relieve the Constellation, Commodore Dallas, on the West India station, ordered home.

Commodore Isaac Hull has been appointed to the command of our naval forces in the Mediterranean. The equipment of the flag ship Ohio will be forwarded with all practicable despatch.

Commander F. Forest has been relieved from his orders to the Vandalia, and Comm'r Levy transferred to the Vandalia from the Ontario.

Dr. Isaac Hulse is appointed fleet surgeon of the W. I. squadron.—*Army and Navy Chronicle.*

ANOTHER SLAVER CAPTURED.—The brig Pastora at New Orleans from Havana, reports two English vessels of war at that port, one of which had captured a slaver with 350 slaves, and sent them on to Jamaica.

MIRABEAU B. LAMAR has been elected President of TEXAS, to succeed Gen. HOUSTON, whose term of service expires, we believe, in December.

Mr. CHARLES SERRUYS, the newly appointed Chargé d'Affaires of his majesty the King of BELGIUM to the United States, presented on Saturday, 22d ult. his letters credential to the Secretary of the State.

On the 17th ult. the Ohio river at Cincinnati was so low that it could have been forded—a circumstance that has not occurred for a number of years.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR.—We understand that the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, intend holding a cattle show and fair, in all this month, at Elliot's Hotel, on the west side of the Schuylkill.

WALTER S. FRANKLIN.—The National Inttelligencer thus refers to the late Secretary of the House of Representatives.

"Mr. Franklin was a man distinquished by personal qualities so estimable as to secure him the attachment of a large circle of friends. Those of them who inhabit this city, though friends of comparatively recent date, most sincerely lament his death, cut off as he has been in the prime of life and usefulness."

THE HOME WHEAT MARKET.—The advices received yesterday by the 'Great Western,' relative to the Grain Market and progress of the harvest in England, although generally of a more favorable nature, have produced no material effect on this market. Sales were made yesterday of good Western flour, for Eastern account, at $9; holders, however, generally demanding $9 25, being a decline of about 50 cents per bbl. on the highest prices obtained during the past week. Southern is also held at $9. A sale of 5,000 bushels of Virginia Wheat, to arrive, was made at $1 89, cash; and some small sales of corn at $1 00 a $1 03. Rye is held at $1 06 a $1 12½ per bushel. The stock of flour in market is unusually limited for the season, being estimated at little over 25,000 barrels. The market for Cotton also remains unaffected by the recent advices, and presents a very quiet appearance.—*N. Y. Courier.*

The receipts of the Great Western for her last voyage, are estimated by the New York Journal of Commerce to amouut to twenty-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars. This is certainly a heavy sum for a voyage of sixteen days, and the navigation of the Atlantic by steam must prove to be a profitable concern to those interested. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have recommended the employment of steam ships for conveying the mails between Falmouth and Halifax.

THE U. S. BANK OF NEW YORK.—The New York Express says: "The Bank of the United States in the city of New York, (this we believe is the proper title) is to commence operations during the coming week, probably on Wednesday or Thursday. The banking room is all neatly arranged in the building formerly known as Joseph's banking house, corner of Wall and Hanover streets. The president of the bank is to be Morris Robinson, a gentleman of all others, that the whole mercantile public will be gratified to see at the head of the institution. Mr. Robinson conducted the late Branch Bank in this city, with so much skill, fidelity and ability, as well as liberality to the customers, as to give universal satisfaction. The present institution will undoubtedly be managed with a similar course of conduct, and we have no doubt to the great advantage of the city. The cashier is to be Mr. Young, and the assistant Mr. Iddings, both gentlemen of high character from the U. S. Bank in Philadelphia. All the clerks belong in this city. The kindest feeling prevails by the merchants here towards this new establishment, and there is no question it will receive a large number of new accounts."

Foreign Intelligence.

By the Great Western.

ENGLAND.

The following notice was posted at the Bank of England, Sept. 6.

"The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice, that on and after the 6th instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon deposit of approved bills of exchange, not having more than six months to run; such loans to be repaid on or before the 19th of October next, with interest at the rate of 3½ per cent.; to be for loans of not less than 2,000*l*. each."

The manufactory of C. Nacintosh & Co. at Manchester, was destroyed by fire, August 25th, and five men perished in the flames. Loss of property 20,000*l*. Insurance 5000*l*.

The Marchioness of Hastings commenced shooting for the season the week before last, at Bonar, North Britain. At a recent battu her Ladyship killed twelve brace. It will be recollected that her Ladyship was the subject of an extract from the works of "Nimrod," headed "The Sportsman's Wife," from appearing at a race-ball in Derbyshire in a rich dress ornamented with tails of foxes killed by her lord.

The Marquis of Clanricarde has been appointed Ambassador to Russia.

Louis Phillip has sent a beautiful cadeau—a secretaire of exquisite workmanship—as a souvenir and acknowledgment to the Queen of England of her hospitality to his Royal Highness the Duc de Nemours.

The Earl of Derby has sustained a severe attack of paralysis. The last notice of his case was on the morning of the 7th, that he was much better than at any previous period since the attack.

The King and Queen of Belgium arrived at Ramsgate on the 4th of September, and were received at the pier by the Duke of Wellington and a deputation from the inhabitants; they left Ramsgate the next morning for Windsor.

A Mr. Mirfin was killed in a duel by Captain Elliott, at Wimbledon, on the 22d of August. After a prolonged investigation, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Captain Elliott and three others. The surviving parties had fled to France.

The London papers announce the death of Sir John Nicholl, the distinguished Admiralty judge, at a very advanced age; of Sir William Maxwell, formerly colonel of the 26th regiment of foot; of General Onslow; and of the Earl of Annesley. Also of Dr. Barnes, an eminent professor at Cambridge, aged 93. He was considered one of the best living Greek scholars.

From the Court Circular, Aug. 30.

His Excellency the American Minister, and Mrs. Stevenson, left London yesterday for Scotland.

John Van Buren, son of the President of the United States, accompanied by Mr. Richard Vaux, of the United States Legation, left London yesterday for Cheltenham, on a tour through Ireland and Scotland.

FRANCE.

One of the principal events we have to record is the birth of an heir presumptive to the throne of France. The Duchess of Orlans was delivered of a son on Friday the 24th of August, who was baptized with the usual ceremonies and named Louis Philip Albut, Count of Paris. The Paris papers give the most particular account of this event, which was marked by all the ceremonies and etiquette of the *ancien regime.* The Grand Chancellor, the Grand Referendary of the Chamber of Peers, the Duke of Wirtemburg, the Keeper of the Archives, and Marshals Lobau and Gerard were designated by the King to be the witnesses of the birth, and were, with several other functionaries, introduced into the apartment of her Highness. Salutes and telegraphic despatches conveyed the news to all parts of France. A report was current that Louis Philippe was actually crazy, and was so much credited as slightly to affect the funds. A bulletin of the 29th states as follows:

"The Princess Royal is to-day in as satisfactory a state as can possibly be expected. The milk fever has ceased. The young Prince is doing remarkably well.
Tuilleries, August 29, 10 A. M.
(Signed) MOREAT PASQUIER, Jun. CHOMEL."

Chaltas, the person who was accused of selling forged documents to M. Fabricius, the Dutch Minister, has been released, the prosecution having been withdrawn. It was thought that the documents were genuine, and that awkward disclosures would have been made on the trial.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—In consequence of the refusal of the Swiss Diet, the Duke de Montebello will, it is thought, demand his passports; nevertheless the affair will be brought to a conclusion satisfactory to France by the Ministers of Prussia and Austria, who will remain at Berne. In a letter from Lucerne, however, a copy of Count Mole's instructions to the Duke are enclosed. The Duke is ordered, should the Swiss Government refuse acquiescence in the demand of France, to call for his passports. The reasoning of Count Mole has been anticipated, but, although peremptory apparently, it is evident that a declaration of Louis Bounaparte that he is a Swiss, and not a Frenchman, would satisfy France.

Sailing of the Expedition against Mexico.—Telegraphic Despatch.—BREST, Sept. 1.—The Nereide frigate, the Creole corvette, and the Cuirassier brig, commanded respectively by Captains Turpin, his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, and Count de Gourdon, sailed from Brest harbor on the 1st of September. Admiral Baudin has hoisted his flag on board the Nereide. He proceeds in the first instance to Cadiz, where he will be joined by the Gloire and Medee frigates. The squadron will proceed thence to Mexico, where the Admiral will take command in chief of the naval force employed in the blockade of the ports of that republic.

A French bishopric has been established in Algiers by a Papal bull.

Two *grisettes* of Paris fought a duel with pistols, on the 3d of September. A lover was in the case, of course. The fair duellists fired twice, but nobody was hurt, and the seconds interfered.

The trial of General Brossard, for peculation and other offences in the Algerine campaign, has terminated. He was found guilty on one count, and acquitted on the other three.

Prince Polignac was at Munich, Agust 28, on his way to Verona, where he intended to pass the winter, the climate of Bavaria being too severe for his shattered health.

BOURSE, Wednesday, Half-past Three o'clock, P. M.—For the account the Three per Cents. opened at 80f. 85c., declined to 80f. 75c., and recovered to 80f. 85c.; last price, 5c. lower than yesterday. As they oscillated several times from the above prices, there has been a good deal of business done. The Five per Cents. 111f. 50c., 10c. fall.

SPAIN.

The repulse of Oraa is said to have caused great consternation at Madrid, increasing the difficulties, and the unpopularity of the ministers. One effect of the disaster was to induce the government to sign a contract with the agent of the Rothschilds, which had been rejected only the day before. By this contract the Rothschilds were to make an advance of 50,000,000 of reals, 35,000,000 payable in money in six months, and other 15,000,000 in government protested bills—the consideration to be the product of the quicksilver mines of Almaden, at sixty dollars the quintal. These are considered very hard terms for the government.

It was not known whether Espartero's attack on Estella would be delayed by the disaster at Morella.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Madrid journals and private letters dated the 29th ult. have arrived. They dwell upon the continued and unfavorable effects produced on the public by the repulse of Oraa at Morella, and by the march of Cabrera—unequalled for celerity—upon Valencia. It was believed that General Latre would take the command of the army of the centre; and it was reported that he had instructions to send Oraa for trial before court martial.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—General Narvaez left Madrid on the morning of the 24th ult., after a long conference with the ministry, in which he showed the success that had attended his system for the pacification of La Mancha, and which had already, it was said, produced the submission of 1500 Carlists. Navaez had succeeded in obtaining during his sojourn in Madrid a remount of 180 horses for his cavalry. The contractor (M. Safont) was said to have made a profit of 2000 reals (£20) on each horse, sold to the government at 3500 reals.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are of August 28th. The elections were nearly over, and it was confidently believed that the charterists had prevailed, and their success, it was supposed, would cause a change of ministry. Remechido, the guerilla chief, whose capture we have already mentioned, had been shot; but his death is said to have only stimulated the Miguelite guerillas to greater activity. A successor to Remechido has arisen in the person of a bold and active partizan named Baoja, and the band of Remechido had reassembled under the orders of his son, a gallant lad of sixteen.

RUSSIA.

The erratic emperor arrived quite unexpectedly at Munich, about the middle of August, travelling *incog.* under the name of Count of Aldersberg. A number of amusing anecdotes are told of his movements.

The German papers contain a new ukase against Poland, by which the Poles are forbidden to wear the Polish costume, and commanded to assume the Russian, which, they are told, is much more economical.

The Augsburg Gazette (good authority) affirms that Russia will take sides with Turkey against the Pacha of Egypt, should he attempt to establish his independence of the Sultan.

GREECE.

The accounts from Athens do not improve. The kingdom is represented to be going on from bad to worse.

TURKEY.

The London papers have letters from Constantinople, dated August 17. Redschid Pacha, who was said to be in disgrace, was about setting out for England on a special mission, and this is represented as a convincing proof of the decline of Russian influence. Redschid Pacha, it is said, is to visit Berlin, Paris and Vienna, before he proceeds to London, and the object is said to be to gain the adhesion of France, Austria and Prussia to a certain treaty with England, preparatory to the introduction of great reforms much needed in his dominions.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Aug. 24.—No change this week in prices. There has been but little demand, while at the same time there has been no disposition among the holders to press their stocks upon the market.

Aug. 31.—The sales this week to the trade have again been much less than the quantity consumed, still the prices have been pretty well supported, and the holders appear willing to wait for a revival of the demand.

Fifteen hundred American have been taken on speculation, and 1200 American, and 450 Pernam for evport. Arrived 15,830.

Sales of the week 21,100, including 4,760 Upland 8350 Orleans 5½ a 8¾d; 3660 Alabama 5½ a 7½. 100 Sea Island 16 a 28d; 20 stained do 10 and 16d; 1480 Pernambuco 8½ a 9d; 250 Maranham 7½ a 8¾; 540 Bahia 7⅞ a 8¾; 730 Egyptian 10¼ a 13d; 880 Surat 4½ a 5¼d; 250 Laguayra 7⅞ a 8¼d; 30 Carthagena 5d.

Sept. 7.—Nothing has occurred this week to alter the position of the market, the demand continues moderate but yet (in the absence of any pressure to sell by some of our large holders) of sufficient extent to keep prices steady, and which we note for all kinds, as on Friday last—the sales to-day are about 3500 bales of all kinds; nothing has been done on speculation. Exporters have taken 350 American, 290 Surat, 250 Pernams, and 450 Maranhams.

Sales for the week ending 7th Sept. 20,720 bales.

LONDON, Sept. 7, (evening)—City, Twelve o'clock. Consols are firm at 94 1 8 to 1-4 for money, and 94 3-8 for the 16th of October. Exchequer Bills are 71s. to 73s. premium. India stock is 265.

The transactions in American securities have been limited since our last report. The following are the present quotations for them.

Five per cent. pound sterling Alabama, 93, 94; five per cent. Alabama, 83 to 84; five per cent. Indiana, 84 Five per cent. Louisiana (Baring's) 95 to 1-2; five per cent. Louisiana (Lizardi's,) 96 to 1-2; six per cent. Mississippi, 95; six per cent. Ohio, 185 6, 101; five per cent. New York, 92 to 25; five per cent. Pennsylvania, according to dates, 93 to 97; United States Bank Shares, £25; five per cent. New York City, 91 to 92; five per cent. Virginia; six per cent. do. 95; six per cent. Florida, 91 to 93; six per cent. Camden and Amboy Rail-road, 102 142; six per cent. Illinois, 94 to 95; six per cent. Maryland, 100; five per cent. South Carolina in pound sterling, 95.

BRISTOL, Sept. 8.—*State of Trade.*—Leeds.—The demand in both halls for cloths is stationary, owing chiefly to the small stock of balk cloth on hand. Great activity prevails in the warehouses. Bradford.—The wool market is dull, the spinners not being disposed to buy at any price except for immediate consumption. Wakefield.—Sales of long wool are limited, as holders are unwilling to submit to lower prices. There is a fair demand for all kinds of short wool, and former rates are fully sustained. Manchester.—The orders from the United States come in tardily, and consequently the prices both for goods and yarns are much the same. Saddleworth.—The woollen cloth trade which has been slack for a long time, has improved greatly during the last two months. The operative woollen weavers, dyers, and spinners, are fully employed, and some of the small manufacturers now find it difficult to get a piece woven.

MUTINY AND MURDER.

A letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Emden, dated the 1st of Sept. says: "On the night of the 25th ult. a ship was driven on shore near the Isle of Juist. The 30th ult. five men of the crew arrived here, and, upon our inquiring, reported it to be the Ceres, Captain Wight, bound with a cargo of sugar, from New Orleans to Hamburg, which was established through the newspapers of this city, but which afterwards appeared to be false. Strong suspicion of bararty and mutiny arising, the said five men were arrested and put to trial, and we can now, from their depositions, give the following authentic account:

"The coppered brig Braganza, from Philadelphia, Capt. Jolly, or Tolly, left Philadelphia on the 8th of July last with a cargo of sugar and logwood, bound to Genoa. About three weeks afterwards, when the vessel was in the Atlantic, a mutiny was raised by a part of the crew, being four of the sailors arrived here, viz: Cornelius Willems, (surnamed Wilhem Hamburger,) from Holstein; John Adams (who hanged himself in prison the day on which he was arrested;) Jos. Verbruggen, from Belgium; Hans Kundoen, from Schleswig, the fifth, James Danveys, from Aberavon, Glamorganshire, a boy of 16 or 18 years, has been inactive, and will in all probabilty prove innocent.

"The captain was beaten and wounded, thrown overboard and drowned, under horrible circumstances. The mate, Van de Sleuss, was wounded to death, and afterwards died on board the vessel; the second mate, Moore, after having been thrown overboard, mounted the vessel again and reached the cabin, where he then was locked up, together with the captain's wife, (Mary,) Mr. Deal, from Philadelphia, the owner of the vessel, and perhaps of the cargo, too, and Mrs. Deal, his wife, and kept prisoners during a se'nnight, as well as the cook, called Brown, a negro, who was locked up in the forecastle. The mutineers intended to suffocate the four persons in the cabin, but left, or failed doing so, and afterwards agreed to let them live, and to leave them, together with the negro, to the mercy of the waves in the long boat, on their swearing never to denounce them. This was executed, and the said five person left the Braganza in the beginning of August, in the long boat, at about 75 miles distant from Europe, with sufficient provisions for three weeks, a compass, boats' sails, &c. no vessel being then in view, but the weather was fine, and the Braganza having seen several sail the same day, it may be hoped that the boat was picked up by one of them. The mutineers now steered to the North Sea, with the intention of sinking the vessel at a convenient period in the neighbourhood of the Elbe, but were prevented from doing so by running on shore on this coast. The vessel has been unloaded by coasters from several quarters, and part of her cargo has been delivered to the authorities; the remainder has been stolen, together with the stores, &c. of the vessel.

"Both of the mates were citizens of the United States."

The brig Hebden, Capt. W. B. Fowler, arrived at Greenock, on Saturday, brought with her two ladies and a gentleman, passengers by the American brig Braganza, and two of the crew of that vessel, who had been picked up in an open boat at sea, on Sunday, the 12th August, about 350 miles off the coast of Portugal. The persons thus providentially saved are N. Diehl, Esq. of Philadelphia, owner of the Braganza, and his lady; the lady of G. A. F. Turley, late master of the brig; Mr. Moore, the second mate; and the cook of the Braganza. It appears that the Braganza, which sailed from St. John's, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar, consigned to Messrs. Grant, Balfour & Co. of Genoa, put into Philadelphia in distress, and having got repaired, sailed from that place on the 8th July last, with the following crew on board, viz: Capt. G. A. F. Turley; Mr. Vanderslice, first mate; Mr. Moore, second mate, and six men before the mast, including the cook. She had also as passengers, Mr. and Mrs. Diehl, and Mrs. Turley, above mentioned.

The brig proceeded on her voyage without any remarkable circumstance, until the 5th of August, when in lat. between 37 and 38 N. and lon. between 13 and 14 W. at 2 o'clock, A. M. an alarm was given by the first mate, (whose watch it was on deck,) of a mutiny by the crew. The Captain and second mate immediately rushed on deck to his assistance; the captain had at the time a cutlass, and the second mate had nothing at the time whatever to defend himself with. They found the first mate lying at the cabin companion weltering in his blood; he afterwards succeeded in gaining the cabin. On the captain and second mate reaching the deck, they were immediately attacked by all the crew, who, being five in number, soon overpowered them; they threw the second mate over the side, but he fortunately caught a rope and regained the deck again, and retreated to the cabin completely disabled. In the meantime the crew succeeded in overpowering the captain, and threw him overboard. The crew then closed the cabin companion way and skylight, by nailing and placing canvas and heavy chains on them, thus confining in the cabin Mr. and Mrs. Diehl, Mrs. Turley, and first and second mates. The first mate had his face dreadfully cut and his skull fractured by two strokes on the head, and two on the shoulder, all apparently done with a hatchet, and the second mate was completely disabled in the right arm by blows inflicted with a handspike. During the night the ruffians threatened to close the cabin dead lights, unless the chronometer, sextant, and charts, together with all the money and jewelry they had, were handed up to them. Their demands were complied with. On being asked where they intended to go, and what they intended to do with their prisoners, they said they intended to go to Genoa, and would soon show what they intended to do. They at the same time stated that they had no wish to injure Mr. or Mrs. Diehl, but declared their determination to sacrifice both Mrs. Turley and the first mate.

On Monday, the 6th, they stated that it was their intention to run for the English Channel. For several days afterwards nothing particular occurred, though the parties were in momentary expectation of being murdered; but on the 11th, Mr. and Mrs. Diehl, Mrs. Turley, Mr. Moir, (second mate) and the cook of brig, who had been confined in the forecastle, were put on board the long boat, and left to shift for themselves. They positively refused to let the mate, who was in a wretched condition from his wounds, leave the vessel, saying that they would take care of him themselves. The Hebden fell in with the boat on the following afternoon, and the passengers were taken on board.

From the Bristol Mirror, Sept. 3.

PRICE OF CORN—THE HARVEST.

On Saturday, the 25th ult., the first new sacks of wheat and oats were exhibited in Warminster market, by Mr. James Watts, bailiff to Mr. Ludlow, of Heywood House. Both these samples were generally remarked to be very good, and particularly dry. The weight of the wheat was twelve score eight pounds a sack, and the oats forty pounds and a half a bushel.

A field belonging to Mr. John Surridge, of Sampford Peverel, Somerset, containing three acres of the finest wheat ever remembered to have been grown in that parish, or many parishes adjoining, was cut during the past week. It was supposed by competent judges that it would realize full 50 bushels per acre. The corns have been counted from 120 to 140 in one ear, and in many ears the corn run six in a chase.

[*Western times.*

Such another week as the last will effectually set the wheat harvest free from all danger. One half of the crop, it is calculated, is safely housed, and a week or ten days more of the late brilliant weather will do the same for the most backward parts of the kingdom.—*Morning Herald.*

Poetry.

MAN.

I.

The human mind—that lofty thing!
The palace and the throne,
Where reason sits, a sceptered king,
And breathes his judgment tone.
Oh! who with silent steps shall trace
The borders of that haunted place,
Nor in his weakness own,
That mystery and marvel bind
That lofty thing—the human mind!

II.

The human heart—that restless thing!
The tempter and the tried;
The joyous, yet the suffering—
The source of pain and pride;
The gorgeous thronged—the desolate,
The seat of love, the lair of hate—
Self stung, self defied!
Yet do we bless thee as thou art,
Thou restless thing—the human heart!

III.

The human soul—that startling thing!
Mysterious and sublime!
The angel sleeping on the wing
Worn by the scoffs of time—
The beautiful, the veiled, the bound,
The earth enslaved, the glory-crowned,
The stricken in its prime!
From heaven in tears to earth it stole,
That startling thing—the human soul!

IV.

And this is man—Oh! ask of him,
The gifted and forgiven—
When o'er his vision, drear and dim,
The wrecks of time are driven,
If pride or passion in their power,
Can chain the tide, or charm the hour,
Or stand in place of heaven?
He bends the brow, he bows the knee—
"Creator, Father! none but thee!"

From the Church of England Quarterly Review.

THE SLUMBER OF THE PULPIT.

It has been said of Tacitus, by persons who cannot however have caught his drift, and who must be only superficially acquainted with his writings, that by his cold way of relating enormous crimes he would in some sort appear not to have disapproved of them; and that the minds of his readers are corrupted by his not expressing that detestation and horror, which horrible and detestable proceedings should naturally excite. However untrue in its application to the Roman historian, the observation is founded on an accurate knowledge of human nature. A cold style of describing affecting things is an error in point of taste—is contrary to the justice due to the audience or reader—and is moreover to slight and disregard their sympathies in your favour. Indeed it is the power to awaken sympathy that is at the bottom of all the marvellous workings of the masses in every age, and in every country; it is what

Shook the arsenal, and fulmin'd over Greece
To Macedon and Artaxerxes' throne.

It is what constituted the superiority of the mighty orator of Athens over a compromiser like Marcus Tully. The one an object of awful respect after

That dishonest victory
At Chæronea, fatal to liberty,

is chosen to make the funeral oration over the bones of those who fell in consequence of his policy: the other, with ill-disguised contempt, is saluted with the title of Imperator at the Issus. It was in concentrated passion that the Greek excelled the Roman. The "Father of his country" was always playing falsetto, acting a part, and sometimes a very mean one; he showed a truckling spirit which,

Non bomines, non Di, non concessere columnæ.

It is not hard to recognize a similar distinction between the temperaments and writings and their *results* of the two other lights of their own age, who were however contemporaries, and flourished (comparatively speaking) the other day. What a machine did the energetic mind of Luther set in motion? a machine, so to speak, before our eyes even unto this hour, and whose ultimate consequences are not even latent to the womb of Time. The truths which had been outraged, he re-proclaimed in the spirit of outraged truth, at the behest of his conscience, and in the service of the God who cannot lie. He did his duty, come good, come evil! and made no question on which side the preponderance would be; "Talk not to me," he exclaimed, "of scandal and offence. Need breaks through stone walls, and recks not of scandal: it is my duty to spare weak consciences as far as it may be done without the hazard of my soul. Where not, I must take counsel for my soul, though half of the whole world should be scandalized thereby." Such was the tone, by the adoption of which the German "Son of Thunder" moulded not only his own, but future ages. And what a contrast does he present in this respect to his immediate pioneer and contemporary. Erasmus, who might be styled the morning-star of the Reformation, was an infinitely more elegant scholar than the heroic Luther, and a man of as consummate genius; but however regarded in his own time by the polite and lettered world, [illegible] this day only known by his writings to a few, [illegible] he is at the Caucasian [illegible] it is only the [illegible] since he left neither feeling, which occasion consecution to posterity. To what cause shall we attribute this? To his not daring to follow out his ideas—to his stopping short, to his temporizing, to his partaking more of the characteristics of Atticus than of Cato—to his not being enough in earnest.

To come down even to the days of our fathers: and here deprecating all unfair constructions—repudiating every motive save what honour, honesty and religion supply, we must speak plainly out; herein let aught that may savour of offence be imputed to our love. What was it then, we ask, that touched with the living coal from God's altar the mouth of Wesley? What was it that denuded in those days the churches and chapels of the establishment, whilst the plains and the sides of the hills were thronged row above row with gaping tens of thousands, men, women, and children? What was it that made the eloquence of that Methodist irresistible over the multitude? What was it that flashed like lightning on the close and stagnant conscience of his auditory? What was it that insinuated itself into their hearts, until the most obdurate were moved to tears and penitence? What was it that heaped coals of fire, as it were, upon their heads, until the ore of the most stubborn did melt? Nothing, but single-hearted zeal, a straight-forward purpose, and an earnestness which were followed by the most beneficial effects.

It was the deep conviction of the awful responsibility attached to the Christian ministration, coupled with an unwearable energy, a never-relaxing charity, and that yearning desire for the conversion of the meanest creature whom Christ perished to save, which amounted to faith in his success; it was all this, that filled the mouth of John Wesley with the *verba ardentia*, that ran electrically from soul to soul, till the whole congregation of sinful human beings lit up into one blaze of devotion.

Wesley was truly energetic. He was zealous, and went to work like a giant rejoicing in his strength. He felt that his vocation was of the Holy Ghost; and looking to what he indeed accomplished—to the wonderful conversions that by his fervid appeals to the heart, he everywhere wrought, we must admit that the good which he affected was considerable. He went forth to meet the enemy at the gate, or rather, like the Carthagenian, he carried the war into his territory. He made no league with sin and infidelity. He spake as from a throne, and stood up against Satan; and standing on the confines of two worlds, he shook the one with the thunders of the other.

* * * * * *

Another trait in his character to which we ascribe his success was his free and cordial intercourse with the common people. It was this that taught him how to strike from the most stony heart the sparks that set the whole soul in a glow. It was the secret of that sympathy which he knew so well how to inspire. It is the keeping so much aloof from communion with the lower orders, that throws such a damp upon the ministrations of the Clergy of the Church of England.

* * * * * *

Assuredly the clergy should cultivate the affections, and insinuate themselves into the confidence of the common people, much more than they seem at present to think worth their while. "They should," to use the language of Baxter, "by familiar conversation with them get their love, and also find out their ignorance, error, and sin, their objections and doubts, to know what they need, and deal with them privately and personally, as well as publicly for their instruction."

"I infer," says the Bishop of Winchester, "from our Lord's example, the duty which St. Paul urged when he exhorted the Roman Christians to 'condescend to men of low estate.'" "I venerate the name of Dr. Franck, of Halle in Saxony," writes Mr. Venn, "who, when a professor of greatest note in that university, felt his bowels yearn over the children of the poor, and became their teacher, though derided by the university for heavenly compassion! So differently did his God regard the good work, that, from a small beginning, it was soon enlarged to be amongst the first charitable foundations, embalming his name for ages to come." Doddridge's ministerial injunctions are as sound as practical on this head. "You *must not shun the cottages of the poor*, or the chambers of the languishing; nor must you ever be so intent on the more pleasing sounds, as to turn away from the sighs and groans of the distressed. You must often be visiting your brethren, that you may see how they do; and their personal or domestic afflictions must be tenderly weighed, in their various circumstances, that your heart may feel its part, and so prompt you to do all you can, if possible to remove them; or if that be impracticable, as it often will be, at least to alleviate them; and sometimes the sight and conversation of a Christian friend does so much to alleviate them, that one would imagine so cheap a charity should not be denied. Let not our Master say in reference to any of his servants, "I was sick, and ye visited me not; I was in prison, and ye did not come unto me."

But the practice of Felix Neff is yet more exemplary than the precept of Dr. Doddridge. The heart of this Apostle was thoroughly devoted to the spiritual advancement of his mountain flock. "It was his high and lofty ambition to elevate their thoughts and hopes to the noblest objects to which immortal beings can aspire and to raise the standard until they should reach to the fulness of the stature of Christ; and yet he so condescended to things of low estate, as to become a teacher of A, B, C, not only to ignorant infancy, but to the dull and unpliant capacities of adults. Beginning with the most tiresome rudiments, he proceeded upwards, leading on his scholars methodically, kindly and patiently, until he had made them proficient in reading, writing, and arithmetic, and could lead them into the pleasanter paths of music, geography, history, and astronomy. None but such men as Oberlin and Neff, none but those who, like them, have been under the strong influence of Christian motives, have ever done violence to their natural tastes and inclinations, and have left the more agreeable and equally legitimate duties of their profession, to assume the functions of the humble pedagogue, and of the village dame, and to teach the lowest rudiments to the lowest poor; not before the admiring eyes of the world, but in seclusion, and amidst all the disheartening circumstances of dirt and stench, of chilling cold, or suffocating heat.

"It was this that led Neff to the dismal solitudes of Damilleuse, and shut him up with his twenty-five pupils, and urged him to abandon for a time those pursuits which were most congenial to his mind and habits, in order that he might lay a foundation of knowledge and happiness, and contribute something to the stock of general prosperity in a district, which was separated from the more habitable parts of the world by rocks and mountains, cold and sterility."

It is impossible to overrate the good which might thus be effected as well in a small country parish, as in a sphere of greater excitement. Not merely the positive quantum, the ostensible good, but that which is implied by prevention of evil. "Who indeed," says the Bishop of Winchester, "can estimate the guilt of a lukewarm ministry? Indifference is fatal to souls." "He that is not with me, is against me: and he that gathereth not with me scattereth." If the supine shepherd suffer the flock of God to be led astray by others, he must not hold himself guiltless because another and not himself is the leader. He virtually disperses if he does not gather into the fold of Christ. In fact a zeal for God's house seems to belong properly to the character of a minister. Even if it be so ardent as to "eat him up," he will but the more resemble Christ, so that a spirit of divine wisdom guide him. Meekness becomes him also; but he must not let his meekness extinguish his zeal, when the occasion should call it forth. It was said more than fifty years ago, of a servant of God yet living, 'Oh! to flame, as he does with zeal, and yet to be beautiful with meekness." Again, "is the pastor tempted, in his retired and thinly peopled parish, to spare his labour, and put forth [illegible] of his strength than he might be [illegible] reason [illegible] a sphere of greater exci[illegible] secured [illegible] willing to expend in the inspection of a defensive [illegible] excitement, and more obvious to the [illegible] ended in the [illegible] spection of men? Let him ask himself, whether the oversight even of a single soul be not more than he will desire to answer for at the day of account? Let him guard with jealousy against permitting the absence of an unholy and worldly stimulus to influence the character of his ministry."

From "Health and Beauty," By John Bell, M. D.

BATHING.

The value attached to bathing, as a supporter of beauty by the Greeks, may be inferred from their mythological account of the origin of Venus, "fresh from ocean born;" and also from the general practice of all those who studied personal appearance. The restorative influence of warm bathing is typified in the story of Medea renewing the freshness of youth to the aged Æson. So, also, we read in Homer, of Andromache preparing warm water for Hector on his return from battle; and of Penelope calling in the aid of baths and inunctions, to mitigate her melancholy for the prolonged absence of her husband. We certainly ought to regard this latter as a much more rational course than that which ladies fair under the influence of grief sometimes follow, of neglecting all the minutiæ of the toilet; as if the absent could be consoled by knowing of the personal discomfort which they had caused to their friends or survivors at home. That the ancients thought warm bathing a wise fashion, is shown in their feigning Minerva to have imparted renewed vigour to the wearied limbs of Hercules, at the warm springs of the afterwards far-famed Thermopylæ; and even limping Vulcan, in place of fine speeches, which he could not make, or of other gifts, offered warm baths to this itinerant redresser of wrongs.

In sacred writ we find evidences of the importance attached to bathing; not only in the Mosaic ceremonials, but also in the miracles performed on Naaman, the leper, who was directed by the prophet Elisha to wash seven times in the Jordan; and still more, on the blind man, who, at the command of our Saviour, washed in the pool of Siloam.

But I need not enter into farther details on this part of my subject, as they will be found in various systematic and popular works.

The Greeks adopted from the inhabitants of Egypt and the East, in bathing, usages congenial with their national love of pleasure and of novelty of sensation. More social than the latter, and more intent on mixing up with the common affairs of life, Epicurean philosophy and patriotic pride, they joined their public baths to the gymnasia; so that athletic sports should be succeeded by bathing, and those again, alternate with conversations on poetry, philosophy, and the arts. One and the chief object of their long and finely sculptured porticoes was to allow the people, on these occasions, as well as in religious ceremonies, to congregate and converse, whilst either slowly walking or, what was less frequent, when seated.

Sea bathing must have been in high repute amongst the Athenians, if we may judge from a scene in Aristophanes, in which Plutus is led to the temple of Esculapius, in order to cure him of blindness. That application which should open the visual orbs of avarice to a sight of others' wants and sufferings, and the hand in unison to offer relief, would, indeed, be the grand medicament, equal in the magnitude of its effects to what was presumed of the philosopher's stone.

The Romans, imitators in so many respects, of the Greeks, were too apt to measure grandeur by size, in their buildings. In the baths of Caracalla, three thousand persons could be accommodated at once. Bathing was practised in every variety of cold, warm, hot, and vapour.

It is among the nations of the great Scythian or Tartar family, that the vapour bath is in most general use. Of these the Russians and Finlanders, Turks and Persians, are conspicuous, by their fondness for a practice, the origin and continuance of which can hardly be referred to climate, when we find it prevailing under latitudes so remote from each other as the North Cape and the Gulf of Persia; nor to religion, since it is participated in by the immense population of the Greek Church, as well as by the hordes professing the Mahometan faith. There is this difference, however, that the people of the north are most partial to the moist; those of the south to the dry vapour bath.

All travellers in Turkey and the East join in praises of the deterging effects on the skin, and of the pleasurable sensations diffused through the whole frame, after the use of the vapour bath. A person who had recourse to it for the first time, would experience some feeling of surprise, if not alarm, at the quantity of the outer or scarf-skin, and of the matters that had been dried on it, which is separated. More especially is this good effect obtained by the subsequent rubbing and strigilation, accessories to the bath, which, with us are too much overlooked, as well as the kneading or massage of the muscles, and stretching and cracking all the joints of the body. By these processes the skin acquires a purity, a softness, and a polish which would excite the despair of a very Don Quixote amongst the venders of lotions and oils of Macassar. The warm or vapour bath is more efficient than the cold one, to produce a requisite purification, by the removal of an oleaginous matter which is secreted from the skin in addition to the fluid and gases already mentioned.

To the women of the East, a visit to the bath is a source of the greatest enjoyment. It is at once their coffee house, exchange, and tea party, which they visit in full costume; and where they give and receive all the news and details of their respective harems, talk of fashions, and perhaps, if ladies ever do such matters, settle the character of the absent, by discussing their peccadilloes. It is said, indeed, that there is nothing in our meetings like the conversational riot that is witnessed on those occasions.

The Turkish baths and their female visiters have been described by two lady travellers within rather more than a century of each other; the first is Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, a woman of wit, wanting in delicacy, dirty, and a dowdy; the second is Miss Pardoe, in her late and last work, the "City of the Sultan." If Lady Mary had introduced into England, in addition to the practice of inoculating, the Turkish baths, and set an example by using them herself, her country women, and doubtless our own might have gained an admirable addition to the appliances of health and beauty. But, on the other hand, we should have lost that characteristic reply of hers to a French lady, who was expressing surprise at her hands being apparently so unwashed. *Ah Madame! si vous voyiez mes pieds.*

THE BLACKSMITH.

A gentleman by the name of Wilson passed late one evening by the shop of a blacksmith; he heard the sound of his hammer, and stopped to ask the reason why he worked so much beyond his usual time. "I am not at work for myself," said the blacksmith, "but for one of my poor neighbors, whose cottage was burned down last week; he has lost every thing. I mean to work an hour earlier in the morning, and two hours later at night, for him. This is all I can do to help him, for I have to earn bread for my family; but provisions are cheap, and a little now will go farther than it used to do." "This is kind of you," said Mr. Wilson, "for I suppose your neighbour will never be able to pay you again." "I do not expect it," replied the blacksmith, "but if I was in his situation, and he in mine, I am sure he would do as much for me."

Mr. Wilson thought he had better not hinder this good man any longer, so he wished him a good night and proceeded home.

The next morning he called again on the blacksmith, and, wishing to reward his kindness, he offered to lend him £10 without interest, that he might be able to buy his iron at the cheapest rate, and undertake more work, and thus increase his profits. His surprise was great when the blacksmith said, "Sir, I thank you, but I will nor take your money; I would rather [illegible] because I have not earned it. I can pay for all the iron I want at present, and if I should want more the person I buy of would trust me." "But if you took this money to some one else," said Mr. Wilson, "you would perhaps be able to buy cheaper." "Why, as for that, sir," replied the smith, "I can't say I think it would be right on my part; I know that he is a fair dealing man and when I first took this forge and had nothing I could call my own, except the clothes on my back, he trusted me; surely I ought not to go and deal elsewhere now. Keep your money, sir; I thank you for the the offer; or, stop, perhaps you would lend it to the poor man who was burnt out; it would go far to help him in rebuilding his little cottage; and this would be helping me too, you know; for then I need not work quite so hard for him." Mr. Wilson complied with the blacksmith's request. The loan of the money was very useful to the poor cottager, and Mr. Wilson had the pleasure of makink two persons happy instead of one, as he had first intended.

My reader, remember the words of Christ: "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them; for this is the law and the prophets."

DEATH OF WATSON THE CALCULATOR.

We have to record the death of an individual, a native of Buxten, well known in this and adjoining counties as the Sussex calculator, George Watson, who died in the Union-house, at Maresfield, a short time past, at the age of 51 years. His death was accelerated by his obstinacy during the late severe winter in leaving the house, and sleeping in barns, &c. George, who was an idiot in all things relating to common occurrence, was a self-taught calculator of the first class, and as such was known in many parts of the kingdom. The powers of his memory were astonishing. He could state accurately where he had been on any day for the last 30 years, what persons he saw, and what he was about. He lived for many years with an uncle in this parish, who was a farmer, and he would recount the quantity of live stock bred during the whole time he lived with him, to whom they were sold and the price they fetched. He has been often asked to state on what day of the year Easter Sunday was for a century past, and has never been wrong in his answers. The birth days and ages of all the individuals among George's acquaintance were as well known to him as to themselves, and he has often raised a laugh against single ladies of a certain age by stating the day of their birth in company. But one of his favourite amusements was to recount the number of acres, amount of population, size of the church and weight of the tenor bell of every parish in the county, which he would do without making a mistake. It was the wish of some individuals well known to the poor fellow, who took an interest in his behalf, to have assisted him; but his wandering habits were such, that to fix him in any place was impossible, and from his idiotic obstinacy he had latterly contracted such dirty ways, that it was found the only place he could be taken in at was the workhouse, where he had been kindly treated until death put an end to his sufferings. Poor George will be long missed in the neighbourhood.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Hingman Patriot.

GRASS LANDS.

Mr. Farmer,—Having received an intimation that you are disposed to appropriate a portion of your well edited paper to the subject of agriculture, a few remarks are submitted to your disposal. Without assuming to dictate to any farmer the course he must pursue, the writer would present for consideration some results of experience applicable to the management of soils and the course of business at the present season. After the crops of hay and grain are gathered, the inquiry becomes important, how shall the fields be managed to the greatest advantage? Fields to be continued in grass should be left undisturbed till they are well covered with a new growth. Grazing mowing grounds immediately after the removal of the crop, is attended with many injurious effects. The animals do not find a sufficient supply of food without more travel than would be necessary in a full bite of feed; therefore, harden the land more in their steppings than in other seasons. Keeping the ground bare of covering at this season, exposes the roots of the grass to the scorching influences of the sun, and if dry weather ensues, kills many of them. Nothing should be taken from the field, after the first crop, when practicable to avoid it, earlier than September. In that month the sun's rays are less piercing; there is generally sufficient moisture in the soil to cause the roots immediately to send forth new shoots; a vegetable covering is preserved, which is highly conducive to the energy of the soil. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the second crop should be taken off by grazing, rather than the scythe. From this opinion the writer's experience has led him to dissent. He believes frequent mowing less injurious to the roots of grass than feeding; and whether it exhausts the soil much more is a questionable point. Grazing produces a very uneven state of a field. The cattle select the sweetest grass and leave the least valuable to drop into the earth again. Very little if any of the choice plants is furnished in the decay of such materials. The invigorating influences are chiefly confined to such grasses as we wish not to increase. The scythe makes even work; and if a dressing of the appropriate food of choice plants follow, as it should, then the best grasses will gain ascendancy and the worst will recede as certainly as vicious men will abandon good society. If we would keep mowing fields in the best condition possible, animals should not be suffered to step on them except in the removal of the crops and in carrying on the manure. A field with this management would not require moving oftener than once in three years, nor new seeding, if moist land, short of twenty or thirty years. The best course of management with mowing fields, we are aware, could not be generally adopted without great changes in our habits of business. The farmer who has mowing lots of twenty, thirty, and fifty acres, has also a large stock of cattle, which he knows not how to subsist in the last of summer and autumn, without feeding these lots. This has been the immemorial practice of the country. It must be the work of time to convince farmers there is any better way. They should not be encouraged to make any sudden and great changes at the risk of interest. Changes which could be abundantly justified in theory might prove fatal to individuals through want of practical knowledge in carrying changes into just and appropriate consequences. We can make very important improvements in the management of some of our mowing fields, without any so great change in habits as need alarm the most timid or put at hazard the least interest.

We have a large portion of land in this country which is used to the greatest advantage in what is called convertible husbandry; an alternation of grains, roots and grasses. Fields of this description, when in grass, may be grazed after mowing with less injury than such as are too low and wet for grains, and where the interest of the owner is promoted in the exclusive cultivation of grass. Let the farmer who has been in the habit of suffering cattle to graze his mowing fields from the time of mowing till the snow covers them, select one or two that appear the best adapted to the growth of grass—let all animals be carefully excluded from them at all seasons of the year excepting when necessary to perform labor—let every crop that grows be removed with the scythe, even if there should be three crops in a year—let the dressing be proportioned to the number of cuttings, and at the end of five years that farmer will justly estimate the amount of damage sustained in the common practice.

OBSERVATOR.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

Judge Buel [illegible] says: "It has been found that the best and most butter is obtained when the cream is about the temperature of 55 degrees—and if the temperature is over 60 degs. the quality is inferior and quantity diminished. Hence every dairy should have a thermometer."

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

On Thursday this establishment was thrown open to private view, and a crowd of scientific amateurs and artists came to witness their long promised exhibition of its arrangements for the advancement of practical science. The building has its public entrance at 809 Regent street, near Langham place; it extends 320 feet in depth, and includes the mansion, No. 5 Cavendish square. The interior consists of a hall, 45 feet long by 40 wide, devoted to manufactures of various kinds, among others letter-press printing on the small scale, performed by a self-inking press; the workshop of an optician, with lathes and tools for grinding and polishing lenses, a glass furnace for melting, blowing, and working glass of all colours into various articles, and wheels for cutting, polishing, and engraving it, &c. The principal staircase leads to an apartment appropriated to the London Benevolent Repository, a new association of ladies of distinction, for disposing of works of art for charitable purposes. Over the Hall of Manufactures is a room capable of containing 500 persons, in which lectures on chemistry, natural philosophy, and the chemical arts, are to be delivered. The principal apartment, "The Great Hall," containing the models, paintings, works of art, manufactures, &c., is a splendid room, very well lighted—broader, but not so long or so high as "The Royal Gallery" in Adelaide street. Only one gallery runs around its walls, but this is furnished with gigantic apparatus for exhibiting the reflection of light, heat, and sound, sufficient to attract all beholders, and furnish endless amusement for old and young. It consists of two metallic reflectors, one placed at each end of the gallery, by means of which a whisper breathed in the focus of one may be heard in the other nearly the whole length of the hall, and cooking may be performed by a fire 100 feet from the meat. Among the other works of art in this gallery are colossal models of the human ear and eye, every part of which may be separately removed. On the ground floor in the centre of the great hall are two canals, containing a surface of 700 feet of water, attached to which are all the appurtenances of a dock-yard, affording the means of illustration for lectures on naval architecture. A series of locks and water-wheels (which really move) are also to be seen, and furnish excellent materials for hydraulic instruction. At the junction of the two canals is a large circular reservoir, into which a diving-bell, containing four or five persons at a time, was lowered under the water, while air was liberally supplied by two powerful pumps. A diver with his waterproof hood and helmet descended, and exhibited the art of carrying on various operations under water. A variety of other interesting novelties were exhibited, which we intend to notice on a future occasion.

ANCIENT CARTHAGE.

Sir Grenville Temple, who lately arrived at Malta from Tunis, on board the Ottoman frigate Surich, has employed himself, for the last six months, in making excavations on the classic soil of Carthage—a city, the mere mention of whose name awakens in the bosom of every scholar a thousand recollections of glory which once adorned the mistress of the African seas, and the immortal rival of the Roman republic. His labors have been well rewarded by the peculiarly interesting discoveries he has made. Among them we may notice that on the site of the temple of Ganath, or Juno Coelestis, the great protecting deity of Carthage, he found about 700 coins, and various objects of glass and earthenware. But the most remarkable, and perhaps least expected of his discoveries, is that of a villa, situated on the sea shore, and buried fifteen feet under ground. Eight rooms are completely cleared, and their size and decorations prove that the house belonged to a wealthy personage. The walls are painted, and the floors are beautifully paved in mosaic, in the same manner as those at Pompeii and Herculaneum, representing a great variety of subjects, such as marine deities, both male and female, different species of sea-fish, marine plants, a vessel with female figures dancing on deck, and surrounded by admiring warriors; other portions represent lions, horses, leopards, tigers, deer, zebras, bears, gazelles, hares, duck, herons, and the like. Ten human skeletons, apparently of those slain during the assault of the city, were found in the different chambers. Sir Grenville also discovered in another house other mosaics of great interest; these represent gladiators contending in the arena with wild beasts, and over each man is written his name. In another part are seen horse races, and men, breaking in young horses. Our limits oblige us to restrict these details; but we hope, indeed we understand, that Sir Grenville Temple will shortly publish a complete account of his important and extraordinary discoveries. We are aware that Sir Thomas Reade, from the early period of his residence, as his Majesty's agent and consul-general in Tunis, drew many specimens of antiquity from the same spot, which we believe were sent to enrich some of our public institutions in England. But Sir Grenville Temple has had the good fortune to make connections, which assisted greatly his own ardour for antiquarian research, and the objects he has been thus enabled to recover from their long obscurity are of a nature to throw a minuter light upon the customs and state of the arts in that celebrated Roman colony. These discoveries may perhaps eventually equal in interest those which have long commanded general admiration in Southern Italy, and will no doubt render celebrated the name of the persevering discoverer, amongst other British archaiologists, particularly if any of the curiosities found should be placed amongst the valuable remains of antiquity which Great Britain already possesses.

A NEW METHOD OF LIGHTING VESSELS,

We have been shown a draft of a plan invented and patented by a gentleman of Georgia for lighting vessels over bars where the draught of water is too great to admit of their going over otherwise. According to the description before us, the apparatus consists principally of two large cylinder bags, sixty or eighty feet long, and five feet in diameter.—These bags are to be made of five thicknesses of canvass, each thickness before it is adhered to the rest is to be thickly coated with caoutchouc or India rubber, in the manner that life-preservers are made. The cylinders thus constructed, are to be braced by some half dozen iron bands at equal distances apart, and the whole to be covered and further strengthend by net work of substantial cordage. These cylinder bags are to be let down, one on each side of the vessel, in a collapsed state, and confined within a few feet of the keel, by strong chains fastened to the bottom of the iron bands, and running under the keel from one to the other. There are chains also to run from the top of the bands to the deck of the vessel to keep all taught. When the apparatus is thus fixed it is to to be inflated by means of a force pump on deck through tubes leading to the forward ends of the bags, and as the bags expand the vessel will rise in the water to any required draught. To make this plan more familiar, it is only necessary to imagine a line of casks running along under the vessel from stem to stern on each side, and the water pumped out by means of a hose, after they are permanently fixed in that position. —This will give an idea of the bags but not of their buoyancy.

We understand that experiments have been tried with this apparatus, and the most perfect satisfaction realised. Should it succeed on an enlarged scale, and gentlemen who have examined it, and who are competent to judge of its merits, say that it will, it must prove a most invaluable invention for the commerce of the South. Indeed, as the cost of the apparatus will be comparatively trifling, it ought to be a necessary appendage to the larger class of vessels, as it will serve also as a life preserver in the event of an accident at sea.

The inventor and patentee is Mr. Thos. Mc Keen of Columbus, Geo., a gentleman, we understand, of genius and worth. We also learn that an experiment to test the utility of his invention may be expected at some early and convenient time in our harbor.—Mobile Mer. Adv.

DRAWING ON ZINC.

We have received from Mr. Colen a beautiful specimen of drawing upon zinc. It has all the softness of the lithograph with much greater effect, and we understand that it is much cheaper than stone. The talented artist has sent us the zinc plate for inspection. It is about the thickness of stereotype plates, and is much more delicately granulated than any stone can be. The preparation is simple and cheap, but is secret; which secret is not possessed by any one else in the country. The slate we learn may be so arranged as to give the paper a beautiful pink tint, besides yielding a perfect black to the drawing itself. The picture before us is one of this cast, and as one colour can be given to the paper, we presume that ingenuity will soon discover some method of giving others.

The pink tint is a very desirable improvement, as it gives the picture all the appearance of a chalk drawing. Many more copies may be taken from zinc, than from stone.—*New York Whig.*

NEW DOVE TAIL.

A new method of dove-tailing has recently been invented, and a machine to cut the wood, so that it is done with great despatch. Instead of the two edges of board which are to be fastened together being cut in alternate notches and teeth, the hook and groove are cut perpendicularly upon the edges of the boards respectively, those edges being each beviled upon an angle of forty-five degrees, or so as to divide the right angle equally. On the edge of one board the groove is cut, and the hook upon the other. It is a very pretty, as well as useful and economical invention. The inventor is Mr. Davis, who has one of the machines in operation at Castle Garden, New York.

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